

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Ag Land Zoning Restrictions

Bill Number(s): SB1184/HB1343

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 3

Sponsor(s): Senator Collins & Representative Tuck

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 2024

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Paragraph 193.461(3)(b), F.S., identifies requirements for being classified as agricultural:

(b) Subject to the restrictions specified in this section, only lands that are used primarily for bona fide agricultural purposes shall be classified agricultural. The term “bona fide agricultural purposes” means good faith commercial agricultural use of the land.

1. In determining whether the use of the land for agricultural purposes is bona fide, the following factors may be taken into consideration:

a. The length of time the land has been so used.

b. Whether the use has been continuous.

c. The purchase price paid.

d. Size, as it relates to specific agricultural use, but a minimum acreage may not be required for agricultural assessment.

e. Whether an indicated effort has been made to care sufficiently and adequately for the land in accordance with accepted commercial agricultural practices, including, without limitation, fertilizing, liming, tilling, mowing, reforestation, and other accepted agricultural practices.

f. Whether the land is under lease and, if so, the effective length, terms, and conditions of the lease.

g. Such other factors as may become applicable.

2. Offering property for sale does not constitute a primary use of land and may not be the basis for denying an agricultural classification if the land continues to be used primarily for bona fide agricultural purposes while it is being offered for sale.

b. Proposed Change: the following subparagraph 3. is added stating:

3. A local government may not adopt a land use or zoning restriction, condition, or regulation that requires the termination of an agricultural classification for any property or the surrender of an agricultural classification for any property by the property owner. Such restrictions, conditions, or regulations adopted before July 1, 2023, are invalid and unenforceable.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Schultz v. Love PGI Partners LP, 731 So.2d 1270, 1999, Supreme Court of Florida

Love PGI Partners, LP v. Schultz, 706 So.2d 887, 1998, Florida 5th District Court of Appeals

Robbins v. Yusem, 559 So.2d 1185, 1990, Florida 3rd District Court of Appeals

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The bill language is codifying the practice of current administration. The Supreme Court has stated that the test for agricultural classification is the actual use of the land. In Schultz v. Love PGI Partners, the case heard before the Supreme Court of Florida noted that, “the issue presented by the conflicting decisions is whether zoned use of land is, as a matter of law, determinative of the actual, good faith agricultural use of the land for ad valorem tax assessment purposes under article VII, section 4(a) of the Florida Constitution and section 193.461(3)(b), Florida Statutes (1993). The Fifth District Court of Appeal held below that when determining the actual, good faith use of the land for tax purposes, the zoned use is but one factor that an assessor or reviewing court may consider along with the other specified factors provided in section 193.461(3)(b)1-7, Florida Statutes (1993), and that zoning alone is not determinative as a matter of law.” The court held that zoning does not determine agricultural classification in agreement with a Fifth DCA case (Love PGI Partners LP v. Schultz, 706 So.2d 887), and the court overruled a Third DCA case (Robbins v. Yusem, 559 So.2d 1185) that had held that the use of land inconsistently with applicable zoning was not “bona fide” and not “in good faith.”

Because the bill language is codifying a Supreme Court decision which has become the current administrative practice, there is no impact.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Ag Land Zoning Restrictions

Bill Number(s): SB1184/HB1343

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			\$0	\$0		
2024-25			\$0	\$0		
2025-26			\$0	\$0		
2026-27			\$0	\$0		
2027-28			\$0	\$0		

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the impact as presented because the Conference assumes the bill reflects current law, current administration.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Article V Fees

Issue: Clerks of Court

Bill Number(s): SB 1130 and HB 977

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Senator Hutson and Representative Botana

Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 03/24/2022

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Section 28.101, F.S. charges a \$37.50 fee when a party petitions for a dissolution of marriage to be deposited into the General Revenue Fund (GR). Section 28.2401, F.S. charges numerous services charges and filings fees in relation to probate matters and assigns a portion of those fees to be deposited into GR. Section 28.241, F.S. requires that by the 10th of each month, each clerk shall submit the portion of filing fees collected during the previous month in excess of one twelfth of the clerk's total budget to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of Court Trust Fund. Section 28.241, F.S. also sets the filing fees for a party instituting a civil action in circuit court related to real property or mortgage foreclosure. When the claim value is more than \$50,000 but less than \$250,000, the filing fee is \$900, \$705 of which is deposited into GR. When the claim value is more than \$250,000, the filing fee is \$1,900, \$1,705 of which is deposited into GR. Section 28.241, F.S. also requires the clerk to collect a \$10 service charge for issuing an original, certified copy, or electronic copy of a summons, which is deposited into GR. Section 28.37, F.S. requires that the portion of all fines, fees, service charges, and cost collected by the clerks of the court for the previous month which is in excess of one twelfth of the clerk's total budget for the performance of court-related functions must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of Court Trust Fund. Section 34.041, F.S. states that a party who files a pleading in an original civil action for affirmative relief by cross-claim, counterclaim, counter petition or third-party complaint or who files a notice of cross-appeal, notice of joinder, or motion to intervene as an appellant, cross-appellant, or petitioner, shall pay the clerk of court a fee of \$295 if the relief sought exceeds \$2,500 but does not exceed \$15,000 and \$395 if the relief sought by the party is greater than \$15,000. The clerk shall deposit the \$295 fee into the General Revenue Fund. Sections 40.29, 741.30, 784.046, and 784.0485 F.S. provides for payments and reimbursements from the Justice Administration Commission to the clerks of the circuit court subject to legislative appropriation. Section 318.18, F.S. charges an additional \$16 penalty to any person who fails to comply with the court's requirements or fails to pay certain civil penalties within 30 days. From this fee, \$6.50 is deposited into GR and \$9.50 is deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund.

Proposed Change: Section 28.101, F.S. is revised so that the \$37.50 fee when a party petitions for a dissolution of marriage is deposited into the Clerk's Fine and Forfeiture Funds (F&FF) instead of GR. Section 28.2401, F.S. is revised so that various services charges and filings fees in relation to probate matters and assigns a portion of those fees are deposited into the Clerk's F&FF instead of GR. Section 28.241, F.S. is revised to remove obsolete language. Section 28.241, F.S. is also revised so that half of the amount from foreclosure filings fees when the claim value is more than \$50,000 but less than \$250,000 and more than \$250,000 currently deposited into the General Revenue Fund is instead deposited into the Clerk's F&FF. The \$10 service charge for issuing an original, certified copy, or electronic copy of a summons is also deposited into the Clerk's F&FF instead of GR. Section 28.37, F.S. is revised so that the portion of all fines, fees, service charges, and cost collected by the clerks of the court for the previous quarter which is in excess of one fourth of the clerk's total budget for the performance of court-related functions must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of Court Trust Fund. Section 34.041, F.S. is revised so that the \$295 counterclaim filing fee currently deposited into the General Revenue Fund is instead deposited into the Clerk's F&FF. Sections 40.29, 741.30, 784.046, and 784.0485 F.S. is revised to alter payments and reimbursements from the Justice Administration Commission to the clerks of the circuit court subject to legislative appropriation. Section 318.18, F.S. is revised to change the distribution of proceeds from the additional \$16 penalty charged to any person who fails to comply with the court's requirements or fails to pay certain civil penalties within 30 days as follows: \$1.50 is deposited into GR, \$5.00 is deposited into the Clerk's Public Records Modernization Trust Fund (PRMTF), and \$9.50 is deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

02/20/2023 Article V REC

02/23/2023 Highway Safety REC

CCOC Survey and Research with partner clerks

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Article V Fees

Issue: Clerks of Court

Bill Number(s): SB 1130 and HB 977

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Revisions to sections 28.101, 28.2401, 28.241, 34.041, and 318.18 F.S. in the bill would redirect fees from the General Revenue Fund to the Clerk's Fine and Forfeiture Funds and Public Records Modernization Trust Funds, resulting in negative impacts to General Revenue and positive impacts to local trust funds. The fees being redirected are mostly derived directly from the most recent Article V REC and Highway Safety REC. The exceptions are probate related fees in section 28.2401, F.S. and the \$10 service charge to copy a summons in section 28.241, F.S. These fees are forecasted as part of Chapter 2008-111 fees in the Article V REC. To derive a forecast, information provided by CCOC staff was used to calculate a state fiscal year 2021-22 total which was grown by the Chapter 2008-111 fees growth rates. The General Revenue portion and Clerk's portion of all redirected fees was calculated according to current law and the proposed changes. The first year's cash impact was reduced for the one month lag from activity to fund distribution.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

GR	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			(30.1)	(32.8)		
2024-25			(34.3)	(34.3)		
2025-26			(35.1)	(35.1)		
2026-27			(35.7)	(35.7)		
2027-28			(36.3)	(36.3)		

Local	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			30.1	32.8		
2024-25			34.3	34.3		
2025-26			35.1	35.1		
2026-27			35.7	35.7		
2027-28			36.3	36.3		

Revenue Distribution:

GR, Clerk's F&FF, PRMTF

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	(30.1)	(32.8)	30.1	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	(34.3)	(34.3)	34.3	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	(35.1)	(35.1)	35.1	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	(35.7)	(35.7)	35.7	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	(36.3)	(36.3)	36.3	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Ch. 2008-111 Probate and Summons Estimates							
2		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
3	Total Ch. 2008-111	\$ 58.1	\$ 60.3	\$ 60.8	\$ 61.2	\$ 61.7	\$ 62.1	\$ 62.6
4	Growth Rate		3.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
5	Probate	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.1	\$ 2.1
6	Summons	\$ 11.7	\$ 12.2	\$ 12.3	\$ 12.4	\$ 12.5	\$ 12.6	\$ 12.7
7								
8	Summons - Based on CCOC Survey							
9	CFY 2020-21	\$ 12.4						
10	CFY 2021-22	\$ 11.5						
11	SFY 2021-22 Estimate	\$ 11.7						
12								
13	Ch. 2008-11 Probate Fees for CFY 2020-21 - Based on CCOC Estimates							
14	Probate s. 28.2401 Paragraphs	GR Fee	Statewide Cases	Estimated Amount				
15	(a) Opening Fee	\$ 15.00	344	\$ 0.01				
16	(b) Caveat	\$ 5.00	8,969	\$ 0.04				
17	(c) Foreign wills, copies, transcripts	\$ 15.00	242	\$ 0.00				
18	(d) Disposition of property without administration	\$ 15.00	4,361	\$ 0.07				
19	(e) Summary administration > or = \$1,000	\$ 25.00	64,377	\$ 1.61				
20	(f) Summary administration < \$1,000	\$ 15.00	3,018	\$ 0.05				
21	(g) Formal proceedings	\$ 30.00	7,724	\$ 0.23				
22	(h) Guardianship proceedings	\$ 15.00	102	\$ 0.00				
23	(i) Veterans guardianship	\$ 15.00	-	\$ -				
24	(j) Exemplified certificates	\$ 1.00	1,588	\$ 0.00				
25	(k) Determination of incompetency	\$ 15.00	1,722	\$ 0.03				
26								
27		Total CFY 2020-21		\$ 2.03				
28		Total SFY 2021-22 Estimate		\$ 1.93				
29								
30								

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Current Forecast					
2		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
3	\$37.50 Dissolution of Marriage to GR	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5
4	Probate Fees to GR	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.1	\$ 2.1
5	\$700 of \$900 FCLR Filing Fee to GR	\$ 14.6	\$ 16.4	\$ 17.3	\$ 18.0	\$ 18.7
6	\$930 of \$1,900 FCLR Filing Fee to GR	\$ 7.1	\$ 7.9	\$ 8.4	\$ 8.7	\$ 9.0
7	Summons to GR	\$ 12.3	\$ 12.4	\$ 12.5	\$ 12.6	\$ 12.7
8	\$295 Counterclaim To GR	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3
9	Late Civil Penalty to GR	\$ 6.3	\$ 6.3	\$ 6.3	\$ 6.3	\$ 6.3
10						
11	GR	\$ 45.0	\$ 47.8	\$ 49.4	\$ 50.5	\$ 51.7
12	Clerks F&FF	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
13	Clerks PRMTF	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14						
15	New Forecast					
16		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
17	\$37.50 Dissolution of Marriage to Clerks	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5
18	Probate Fees to Clerks	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.1	\$ 2.1
19	\$350 of \$900 FCLR Filing Fee to GR	\$ 7.3	\$ 8.2	\$ 8.7	\$ 9.0	\$ 9.4
20	\$350 of \$900 FCLR Filing Fee to Clerk	\$ 7.3	\$ 8.2	\$ 8.7	\$ 9.0	\$ 9.4
21	\$465 of \$1,900 FCLR Filing Fee to GR	\$ 3.5	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.2	\$ 4.4	\$ 4.5
22	\$465 of \$1,900 FCLR Filing Fee to Clerk	\$ 3.5	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.2	\$ 4.4	\$ 4.5
23	Summons to Clerks	\$ 12.3	\$ 12.4	\$ 12.5	\$ 12.6	\$ 12.7
24	\$295 Counterclaim To Clerk	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3
25	Late Civil Penalty to GR	\$ 1.4	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.5
26	Late Civil Penalty to Clerks	\$ 4.8	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.9
27						
28	GR	\$ 12.3	\$ 13.6	\$ 14.3	\$ 14.8	\$ 15.3
29	Clerks F&FF	\$ 28.0	\$ 29.4	\$ 30.2	\$ 30.8	\$ 31.4
30	Clerks PRMTF	\$ 4.8	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.9
31						
32	Change					
33		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28
34	GR	\$ (32.8)	\$ (34.3)	\$ (35.1)	\$ (35.7)	\$ (36.3)
35	Clerks F&FF	\$ 28.0	\$ 29.4	\$ 30.2	\$ 30.8	\$ 31.4
36	Clerks PRMTF	\$ 4.8	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.9
37						
38	Check	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Tax Exemption for Deployed Servicemembers

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): N/A

Month/Year Impact Begins: 2023 tax roll

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** (2) The exemption is available to servicemembers who were deployed during the preceding calendar year on active duty outside the continental United States, Alaska, or Hawaii in support of any of the following military operations:
- (a) Operation Joint Task Force Bravo, which began in 1995.
 - (b) Operation Joint Guardian, which began on June 12, 1999.
 - (c) Operation Noble Eagle, which began on September 15, 2001.
 - (d) Operations in the Balkans, which began in 2004.
 - (e) Operation Nomad Shadow, which began in 2007.
 - (f) Operation U.S. Airstrikes Al Qaeda in Somalia, which began in January 2007.
 - (g) Operation Copper Dune, which began in 2009.
 - (h) Operation Georgia Deployment Program, which began in August 2009.
 - (i) Operation Spartan Shield, which began in June 2011.
 - (j) Operation Inherent Resolve, which began on August 8, 2014.
 - (k) Operation Atlantic Resolve, which began in April 2014.
 - (l) Operation Freedom's Sentinel, which began in January 2015.
 - (m) Operation Freedom's Sentinel, which began in January 2015.
 - (n) Operation Juniper Shield, which began in February 2007.
 - (o) Operation Pacific Eagle, which began in September 2017.
 - (p) Operation Martillo, which began in January 2012.
 - (q) Operation Enduring Freedom – Horn of Africa, which began in January 2015.
 - (r) European Reassurance Initiative (ERI)/European Deterrence Initiative (EDI), which began in 2014.
- b. Proposed Change:** The bill proposes the addition of:
- (g) Operation Freedom's Sentinel—Horn of Africa, which began January 2015.

Section 2. The amendment made by this act to s. 196.173 (2), Florida Statutes, first applies to the 2023 ad valorem tax roll.

Section 3. Application deadline for additional ad valorem tax exemption for specified deployments.—

- (1) Notwithstanding the filing deadlines in s. 196.173 (6), Florida Statutes, the deadline for an applicant to file an application with the property appraiser for an additional ad valorem tax exemption under s. 196.173, Florida Statutes, for the 2023 tax year is June 1, 2023.
- (2) If an application is not timely filed under subsection (1), a property appraiser may grant the exemption if:
 - (a) The applicant files an application for the exemption on or before the 25th day after the property appraiser mails the notice required under s. 194.011(1), Florida Statutes;
 - (b) The applicant is qualified for the exemption; and
 - (c) The applicant produces sufficient evidence, as determined by the property appraiser, which demonstrates that the applicant was unable to apply for the exemption in a timely manner or otherwise demonstrates extenuating circumstances that warrant granting the exemption.
- (3) If the property appraiser denies an application under subsection (2), the applicant may file, pursuant to s. 194.011 (3), Florida Statutes, a petition with the value adjustment board which requests that the exemption be granted. Such petition must be filed on or before the 25th day after the property appraiser mails the notice required under s. 194.011 (1), Florida Statutes. Notwithstanding s. 194.013, Florida Statutes, the eligible servicemember is not required to pay a filing fee for such petition. Upon reviewing the petition, the value adjustment board may grant the exemption if the applicant is qualified for the exemption and demonstrates extenuating circumstances, as determined by the board, which warrant granting the exemption.
- (4) This act shall take effect upon becoming law and applies to the 2023 ad valorem tax roll.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Tax Exemption for Deployed Servicemembers

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Information from U.S. Department of Defense provided by the Florida Department of Military Affairs

[Ad Valorem Estimating Conference Package](#) (March 2023)

Florida Department of Revenue, 2021 and 2022 [Data Books Exemption Value Reports](#)

2022F NAL Roll

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Because the number of deployed service members, the number of days per year deployed, and the percent residing in Florida are all variables, there is no discernable correlation between the total Exemption 38 value and the specific operations included. As such, the 2022 Exemption Value Report value for deployed service members was grown forward using the Homestead Assessed Value growth rates from the most recent AV REC.

The high estimate assumes a 5% increase in exemption value. The middle estimate assumes a 1% increase in exemption value. The high and middle estimates are grown using the growth rates from the most recent Ad Valorem Estimating Conference (March 2023). The low estimate assumes no increase in exemption value.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Year	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24		\$(98,581)	\$(19,176)	\$(19,176)	\$ -	\$ -
2024-25	\$(108,096)	\$(108,096)	\$(21,619)	\$(21,619)	\$ -	\$ -
2025-26	\$(117,365)	\$(117,365)	\$(23,473)	\$(23,473)	\$ -	\$ -
2026-27	\$(126,416)	\$(126,416)	\$(25,283)	\$(25,283)	\$ -	\$ -
2027-28	\$(134,761)	\$(134,761)	\$(26,952)	\$(26,952)	\$ -	\$ -

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the middle impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)

Statewide Exemption 38 Growth	2021	2022	Growth
Deployed Service Member's Homestead Exemption (EXMPT 38)	\$110,847,514	\$106,960,507	-3.51%
Parcel Count	1,434	1,256	-12.41%
Avg Exemption/Parcel	\$77,300	\$85,160	10.17%
Source: Data Books and Lizette Kelly from PTO			

Assumed Percent of Value Impacted by Proposed Language	High	Middle	Low
	5%	1%	0%

Impacted Taxable Value	High	Middle	Low
2022	\$5,348,025	\$1,069,605	\$0

Homestead Growth from Jan 2022 Ad Valorem Estimating Conference	Year	Total Homestead Assessed Value	Growth
	2022	\$1,132,407	
	2023	\$1,261,993	11.443%
	2024	\$1,383,799	9.652%
	2025	\$1,502,458	8.575%
	2026	\$1,618,318	7.711%
	2027	\$1,725,153	6.602%
	2028	\$1,834,792	6.355%
Source: Ad Valorem REC Conference Package, March 2023			

Exemption Value Growth	Year	High	Middle	Low
	2023	\$5,960,022	\$1,192,004	\$0
	2024	\$6,535,276	\$1,307,055	\$0
	2025	\$7,095,667	\$1,419,133	\$0
	2026	\$7,642,840	\$1,528,568	\$0
	2027	\$8,147,390	\$1,629,478	\$0
	2028	\$8,665,183	\$1,733,037	\$0

2022 Statewide Millage Rates	School	Non-School
	5.9581	10.5823

	High		Middle		Low	
Estimated Tax Impact	School	Non-School	School	Non-School	School	Non-School
2023	-\$35,510	-\$63,071	-\$7,102	-\$12,614	\$0	\$0
2024	-\$38,938	-\$69,158	-\$7,788	-\$13,832	\$0	\$0
2025	-\$42,277	-\$75,088	-\$8,455	-\$15,018	\$0	\$0
2026	-\$45,537	-\$80,879	-\$9,107	-\$16,176	\$0	\$0
2027	-\$48,543	-\$86,218	-\$9,709	-\$17,244	\$0	\$0
2028	-\$51,628	-\$91,698	-\$10,326	-\$18,340	\$0	\$0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: International Game Fish Association

Bill Number(s): HB 5, Sections 9 and 68

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 9 and 68

Sponsor(s): Rep. Esposito

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

The International Game Fish Association (IGFA) is a nonprofit organization based in Dania Beach, FL whose mission is the conservation of game fish and the promotion of responsible and ethical angling practices. Per s.288.1169, the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) administered a funding program for the IGFA to build and maintain its "World Center" facility in Florida. The IGFA was required to apply for and receive certification from DEO. The funding program was created in 1996 and the IGFA completed its application and received its certification from DEO in 2000.

The Department of Revenue (DOR) distributed a payment of \$999,996 to the IGFA upon certification. Thereafter the program received \$83,333 per month for 168 months. The final disbursement was made to the facility in 2014.

b. Proposed Change:

Section 68 repeals the IGFA program and Section 9 provides that no new or additional applications or certifications shall be approved, no new letters of certification may be issued, no new contracts or agreements may be executed, and no new awards may be made for s.288.1169. All certifications are rescinded, except for those certified prior to the effective date of the bill.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

HB 5 Staff Analysis, Senate Commerce Committee, published March, 18, 2023

Email correspondence with DEO and DOR

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

DOR reports that there has not been a distribution to the program since 2014 and the museum relocated to Missouri.

Therefore, the repeal of the program is not expected to have a revenue impact.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			0	0		
2024-25			0	0		
2025-26			0	0		
2026-27			0	0		
2027-28			0	0		

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Insurance Premium and Corporate Income Taxes

Issue: New Market Development Program

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 5, Sections 9, 107 - 118

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 9, 107 - 118

Sponsor(s): Rep. Esposito

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Florida's New Markets Development Program (Florida NMDP) was established to encourage capital investment in low-income and rural community businesses to create and retain jobs. The program allows taxpayers to earn Insurance Premium or Corporate Income tax credits by investing in qualified Community Development Entities (CDEs) that make certain Qualified Low-Income Community Investments (QLICIs) in Qualified Active Low-Income Community Businesses (QALICBs). Tax credits are limited to 39 percent of the total leveraged Qualified Investment (QI). Leveraged QIs include equity generated from the sale of tax credits and additional funding from leveraged lenders (banks and other financial institutions, including CDE affiliates), QALICB business affiliates, and equity generated by Federal New Markets tax credits. Credits can be taken in the third year after approval at 7% of the qualified investment, years 4-7 can be taken at 8%.

Section 288.9916, F.S., caps the Florida NMDP tax credits at \$216.34 million, with no more than \$36.6 million of tax credits becoming eligible to claim for the first time in a single fiscal year. Staff of the Department of Economic Opportunity indicate that all of the credits have been allocated. The program sunset on December 31, 2022, per s.288.9922, F.S.

b. Proposed Change:

CS/HB 5 repeals the NMDP tax credit (s. 288.9916, F.S.). Section 9 provides that no new or additional applications or certifications shall be approved, no new letters of certification may be issued, no new contracts or agreements may be executed, and no new awards may be made for s.288.9916, and sections 107 – 118 repeal all other provisions relating to the program (ss. 288.991 – .9922, F.S.).

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Department of Economic Opportunity Master Tracking file for the Florida NMDP

Email correspondence with DEO

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The NMDP expired on December 31, 2022 and all credits authorized per s.288.9916, F.S. were awarded prior to the expiration of the program. Because the program has sunset, the bill's repeal of the program does not have a revenue impact.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			0	0		
2024-25			0	0		
2025-26			0	0		
2026-27			0	0		
2027-28			0	0		

Revenue Distribution:

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Insurance Premium and Corporate Income Taxes

Issue: New Market Development Program

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 5, Sections 9, 107 - 118

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: CIT and IPT

Issue: Capital Investment Tax Credit

Bill Number(s): HB 5

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 36

Sponsor(s): Representative Esposito

Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: 03/24/2023

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Allows a qualifying project to take annual credits for the 20-year period immediately following the date it commences operations at the new or expanded facility. The business can use the credits to reduce its corporate income or insurance premium tax liability. However, the tax liability must arise out of the income generated by project. If the capital investment of the project is at least \$100 million, the unused amounts of the credits may be used in any one year or years beginning with the 21st year after the commencement of operations of the project and ending the 30th year after the commencement of operations of the project.
- b. Proposed Change:** Repeals s.220.191, F.S., that provides for the tax credits for capital investment for qualifying projects.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Florida DOR CITC tracking data based on final returns and audits and Florida DEO Economic Development Portal.

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

DOR reports \$70.1 million in credits for CY 2020 returns, up from \$63.4 million the prior year—the average for the last five years of returns has been \$47.9 million. The estimate relies on a number of assumptions:

- The number of new projects per year (7.6 projects—middle; 8.2 projects—high)
- The average capital investment per project (\$150,000,000)
- The lag between the initiation date of the project and the commencement of operations (3 years—middle; 2 years—high)
- The fraction of allowable credits taken per year is 42.6%
- All businesses file corporate income tax on a calendar year basis

An additional assumption is that no projects take IPT credits; there have been none taken to date.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	\$0.0m	\$65.5m	\$0.0m	\$36.4m		
2024-25	\$0.0m	\$65.5m	\$0.0m	\$36.4m		
2025-26	\$13.1m	\$65.5m	\$0.0m	\$36.4m		
2026-27	\$39.3m	\$65.5m	\$12.1	\$36.4m		
2027-28	\$65.5m	\$65.5m	\$36.4m	\$36.4m		

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the middle cash estimate and the 6th year impact for a recurring impact of \$60.7m since the cohorts of projects not initiated would continue to compound over time, resulting in continued growth over time.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	60.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7
2024-25	0.0	60.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7
2025-26	0.0	60.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7
2026-27	12.1	60.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	60.7
2027-28	36.4	60.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	60.7

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: CIT and IPT

Issue: Capital Investment Tax Credit

Bill Number(s): HB 5

Number of Awards and Estimated Capital Investment for All Projects

INCENTIVE STATUS: ACTIVE OR INACTIVE				INCENTIVE STATUS: ACTIVE ONLY			
Year	Count	Estimated Investment per Cert. Letter or DEO website	Average Estimated (or Confirmed) Investment per Project	Count	Estimated Investment per Cert. Letter or DEO website	Average Estimated (or Confirmed) Investment per Project	
1998	1	\$687,000,000	\$687,000,000	1	\$687,000,000	\$687,000,000	
1999	0	\$0	N/A	0	\$0	N/A	
2000	1	\$82,761,891	\$82,761,891	1	\$82,761,891	\$82,761,891	
2001	1	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	0	\$0	N/A	
2002	1	\$1,028,000,000	\$1,028,000,000	1	\$1,028,000,000	\$1,028,000,000	
2003	0	\$0	N/A	0	\$0	N/A	
2004	3	\$273,670,489	\$91,223,496	1	\$35,670,489	\$35,670,489	
2005	1	\$209,000,000	\$209,000,000	1	\$209,000,000	\$209,000,000	
2006	3	\$228,440,939	\$76,146,980	1	\$152,127,620	\$152,127,620	
2007	0	\$0	N/A	0	\$0	N/A	
2008	1	\$56,844,682	\$56,844,682	1	\$56,844,682	\$56,844,682	
2009	2	\$147,433,600	\$73,716,800	1	\$120,433,600	\$120,433,600	
2010	1	\$163,000,000	\$163,000,000	0	\$0	N/A	
2011	1	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	1	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	
2012	7	\$805,502,435	\$115,071,776	5	\$688,674,798	\$137,734,960	
2013	5	\$878,023,401	\$175,604,680	4	\$838,023,401	\$209,505,850	
2014	5	\$668,694,270	\$133,738,854	4	\$263,694,270	\$65,923,568	
2015	4	\$709,828,409	\$177,457,102	3	\$439,828,409	\$146,609,470	
2016	5	\$303,766,479	\$60,753,296	5	\$303,766,479	\$60,753,296	
2017	8	\$989,558,302	\$123,694,788	8	\$989,558,302	\$123,694,788	
2018	9	\$834,109,023	\$92,678,780	7	\$584,859,023	\$83,551,289	
2019	7	\$1,144,420,000	\$163,488,571	7	\$1,144,420,000	\$163,488,571	
2020	8	\$1,871,022,893	\$233,877,862	7	\$1,753,690,000	\$250,527,143	
2021	9	\$1,298,020,000	\$144,224,444	9	\$1,298,020,000	\$144,224,444	
2012-2021	67	\$9,502,945,212	\$141,835,003	59	\$8,304,534,682	\$140,754,825	
2017-2021	41	\$6,137,130,218	\$149,686,103	38	\$5,770,547,325	\$151,856,509	
	Average Count			Average Count			
2012-2021	6.7			5.9			
2017-2021	8.2			7.6			

Status	Portal	Total
Active	70	71
DEO Certification	67	68
Credits Taken	20	20
Inactive	15	15
DEO Certification	2	2
Credits Taken	2	2
Canceled, Rescinded, Terminated, Vacated or Withdrawn	9	11

Active Projects with DEO Certification by Year

FY Year Certified	Count	# With Confirmed Investment	# With Credits Taken	Estimated Investment per Cert. Letter or DEO website	Confirmed Investment per DEO Portal	Credits Taken
1998	1	1	1	\$687,000,000	\$687,000,000	\$14,598,993
1999	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2000	1	1	1	\$82,761,891	\$82,761,891	\$64,358,100
2001	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2002	2	2	2	\$1,180,127,620	\$1,180,127,620	\$104,843,921
2003	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2004	1	1	1	\$35,670,489	\$35,670,489	\$4,294,721
2005	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2006	1	1	1	\$209,000,000	\$209,000,000	\$108,863,009
2007	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2008	1	1	0	\$120,433,600	\$120,433,600	\$0
2009	1	1	1	\$56,844,682	\$56,844,682	\$10,776,958
2010	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2011	1	1	0	\$137,925,420	\$137,925,420	\$0
2012	2	1	1	\$276,189,286	\$276,189,287	\$87
2013	4	3	3	\$383,185,163	\$383,185,163	\$65,046,828
2014	6	5	5	\$838,558,200	\$838,558,201	\$76,756,341
2015	3	1	0	\$56,623,606	\$56,623,606	\$0
2016	5	2	1	\$228,766,479	\$228,766,479	\$157,803
2017	6	4	2	\$42,650,857	\$93,619,664	\$8,541,962
2018	4	3	1	\$51,417,140	\$122,069,452	\$1,368,559
2019	9	2	0	\$0	\$30,793,877	\$0
2020	6	2	0	\$0	\$13,984,937	\$0
2021	9	2	0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Sum of Years:

1998-2012	11	10	8	\$2,785,952,987	\$2,785,952,988	\$307,735,789
2013	4	3	3	\$383,185,163	\$383,185,163	\$65,046,828
2014	6	5	5	\$838,558,200	\$838,558,201	\$76,756,341
2015	3	1	0	\$56,623,606	\$56,623,606	\$0
2016	5	2	1	\$228,766,479	\$228,766,479	\$157,803
2017	6	4	2	\$42,650,857	\$93,619,664	\$8,541,962
2018	4	3	1	\$51,417,140	\$122,069,452	\$1,368,559
2019	9	2	0	\$0	\$30,793,877	\$0
2020	6	2	0	\$0	\$13,984,937	\$0
2021	9	2	0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Average per Year:

				Average per Project		
2013-2018	4.67			\$57,185,766	\$95,712,365	\$12,655,958

Cumulative Confirmed Investment	\$4,132,499,585
Average Confirmed Investment	\$187,840,890
Totals Credit Taken (to Date)	\$459,898,370

Tax Year	Projects		Average Credits Taken	Average of Maximum Allowable Credits	% of Maximum	Total Credits Taken	Total Credits Allowable of Those Who Claimed Credits
	Claimed Credits	Eligible to Claim Credits					
2001	1	1	\$4,247,027	\$51,400,000	8.26%	\$4,247,027	\$51,400,000
2002	2	2	\$1,719,046	\$27,769,047	6.19%	\$3,438,092	\$55,538,095
2003	2	3	\$4,371,077	\$27,769,047	15.74%	\$8,742,154	\$55,538,095
2004	2	3	\$3,222,996	\$27,769,047	11.61%	\$6,445,992	\$55,538,095
2005	2	3	\$3,064,223	\$27,769,047	11.03%	\$6,128,446	\$55,538,095
2006	2	3	\$3,097,854	\$27,769,047	11.16%	\$6,195,707	\$55,538,095
2007	3	4	\$3,103,384	\$19,107,206	16.24%	\$9,310,151	\$57,321,619
2008	3	4	\$3,761,986	\$19,107,206	19.69%	\$11,285,957	\$57,321,619
2009	6	7	\$3,753,757	\$17,344,164	21.64%	\$22,522,539	\$104,064,985
2010	6	7	\$4,198,253	\$18,288,000	22.96%	\$25,189,515	\$109,728,000
2011	6	8	\$4,354,474	\$18,288,000	23.81%	\$26,126,845	\$109,728,000
2012	5	8	\$3,393,118	\$11,665,600	29.09%	\$16,965,589	\$58,328,000
2013	6	9	\$3,493,416	\$10,195,039	34.27%	\$20,960,498	\$61,170,234
2014	8	12	\$2,775,079	\$8,188,331	33.89%	\$22,200,631	\$65,506,645
2015	9	14	\$3,405,859	\$8,372,862	40.68%	\$30,652,734	\$75,355,755
2016	11	19	\$3,087,427	\$9,015,020	34.25%	\$33,961,698	\$99,165,219
2017	9	19	\$2,087,510	\$8,322,862	25.08%	\$18,787,593	\$74,905,755
2018	12	22	\$4,435,054	\$8,770,518	50.57%	\$53,220,652	\$105,246,216
2019	16	25	\$3,962,834	\$7,469,034	53.06%	\$63,405,350	\$119,504,546
2020	17	27	\$4,124,188	\$7,611,979	54.18%	\$70,111,200	\$129,403,650
Average							
2001-2020	6.4	10.0	\$3,482,928	\$18,099,553	19.24%	\$22,994,919	\$77,792,036
2015-2020	12.3	21.0	\$3,517,146	\$8,260,379	42.58%	\$45,023,205	\$100,596,857

MIDDLE ESTIMATE

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
					Total				
			Avg Capital	Total Capital	Allowable	First CY			
			Investment	Investment	Credits per	Credits Can	Credits Actually	Fiscal Year	Cumulative
1	CY	# Projects			Year	Be Claimed	Taken	Impacted	Credits Taken
2	2023	3.8	\$150,000,000	\$570,000,000	\$28,500,000	2026	\$12,134,873	2027	\$12,134,873
3	2024	7.6	\$150,000,000	\$1,140,000,000	\$57,000,000	2027	\$24,269,746	2028	\$36,404,619
4	2025	7.6	\$150,000,000	\$1,140,000,000	\$57,000,000	2028	\$24,269,746	2029	\$60,674,364
5	2026	7.6	\$150,000,000	\$1,140,000,000	\$57,000,000	2029	\$24,269,746	2030	\$84,944,110
6	2027	7.6	\$150,000,000	\$1,140,000,000	\$57,000,000	2030	\$24,269,746	2031	\$109,213,856
7	2028	7.6	\$150,000,000	\$1,140,000,000	\$57,000,000	2031	\$24,269,746	2032	\$133,483,601
8									
9									
10									
11	Assumptions								
12	The number of projects per year (7.6 projects)						7.6		
13	The average capital investment per project (\$150,000,000)						\$150,000,000		
14	The lag between the initiation date of the project and the commencement of operations						3		
15	The fraction of allowable credits taken per year						42.6%		
16	<i>* Assumed recurring number</i>						\$36,404,619		
17									

HIGH ESTIMATE

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
					Total				
					Allowable	First CY			
			Avg Capital	Total Capital	Credits per	Credits Can	Credits	Fiscal Year	Cumulative
1	CY	# Projects	Investment	Investment	Year	Be Claimed	Actually Taken	Impacted	Credits Taken
2	2023	4.1	\$150,000,000	\$615,000,000	\$30,750,000	2025	\$13,092,889	2026	\$13,092,889
3	2024	8.2	\$150,000,000	\$1,230,000,000	\$61,500,000	2026	\$26,185,778	2027	\$39,278,667
4	2025	8.2	\$150,000,000	\$1,230,000,000	\$61,500,000	2027	\$26,185,778	2028	\$65,464,446
5	2026	8.2	\$150,000,000	\$1,230,000,000	\$61,500,000	2028	\$26,185,778	2029	\$91,650,224
6	2027	8.2	\$150,000,000	\$1,230,000,000	\$61,500,000	2029	\$26,185,778	2030	\$117,836,002
7	2028	8.2	\$150,000,000	\$1,230,000,000	\$61,500,000	2030	\$26,185,778	2031	\$144,021,780
8									
9									
10									
11	Assumptions								
12	The average number of new projects per year (8.2 projects)						8.2		
13	The average capital investment per project (\$150,000,000)						\$150,000,000		
14	The lag between the initiation date of the project and the commencement of operations						2		
15	The fraction of allowable credits taken per year						42.6%		
16	* Assumed recurring number						\$65,464,446		
17									

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Corporate Income Tax
Issue: Brownfield 5-yr Tax Credit Increase
Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

- ☒ **Entire Bill**
☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s):

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Current law stipulates that \$27 million in tax credits may be granted in the 2021-2022 fiscal year and \$10 million each fiscal year thereafter.
- b. Proposed Change:** The proposed language provides for an additional \$100 million of tax credits that may be granted beginning in the fiscal year 2023-2024 through 2027-2028 to a total of \$150 million for the same period.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Review of prior analysis and communications with DEP.

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

There will be an estimated backlog of \$21.9 million in approved credits in fiscal year 2023-2024. It is assumed that the additional credits in the proposed language will be used to clear this backlog of approved credits within the first fiscal year. It is also assumed that without the additional credits the backlog would continue to grow due to the observed growth in the level of recent activity. The high estimate assumes a constant growth rate derived from the most recent three years of approved credits starting from the projected level of activity of \$23.2 million in fiscal year 2023-2024. The middle estimate follows the same methodology but applies a growth rate derived from a five year average. The low estimate assumes a constant level equal to the projection of activity for fiscal year 2023-2024.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	(\$21.9 mil)		(\$21.9 mil)		(\$21.9 mil)	
2024-25	(\$18.5 mil)		(\$17.1 mil)		(\$13.2 mil)	
2025-26	(\$25.0 mil)		(\$21.6 mil)		(\$13.2 mil)	
2026-27	(\$33.1 mil)		(\$26.9 mil)		(\$13.2 mil)	
2027-28	(\$1.5 mil)		(\$12.5 mil)		(\$13.2 mil)	

Revenue Distribution: Corporate Income Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the middle impact.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	(21.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(21.9)	0.0
2024-25	(17.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(17.1)	0.0
2025-26	(21.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(21.6)	0.0
2026-27	(26.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(26.9)	0.0
2027-28	(12.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.5)	0.0

Calendar Year	Total Amount of Tax Credits Approved	Tax Credits Issued	Diff From Original	Fiscal Year Issued	Remaining Backlog
2016	\$14,356,339.93	\$10,000,000.00	\$0.00	FY17-18	\$10,451,298.04
2017	\$11,407,898.28	\$18,500,000.00	\$8,500,000.00	FY18-19	\$3,191,328.84
2018	\$15,055,055.38	\$10,000,000.00	\$0.00	FY19-20	\$8,246,384.22
2019	\$12,525,086.20	\$10,000,000.00	\$0.00	FY20-21	\$10,771,490.81
2020	\$16,157,168.98	\$27,500,000.00	\$17,500,000.00	FY21-22	\$411,530.14
2021	\$18,799,854.84	\$10,000,000.00	\$0.00	FY22-23	\$8,678,546.78
2022	\$23,192,427.95				
Low	\$11,407,898.28				
Average	\$15,927,690.22				
High	\$23,192,427.95				

Input Variables	
5yr Avg. Growth	17%
3yr Avg. Growth	23%
2022 Expected	\$23,192,427.95

Calendar Year	Projected Tax Credits Approved	Tax Credits Issued	Difference From Current Funding	Fiscal Year Issued	Remaining Backlog	Remaining Funded Credits
Constant High Value						
2022	\$23,192,427.95	\$31,870,974.73	\$21,870,974.73	FY23-24	\$ -	\$ 118,129,025.27
2023	\$23,192,427.95	\$ 23,192,427.95	\$13,192,427.95	FY24-25	\$ -	\$ 94,936,597.32
2024	\$23,192,427.95	\$ 23,192,427.95	\$13,192,427.95	FY25-26	\$ -	\$ 71,744,169.37
2025	\$23,192,427.95	\$ 23,192,427.95	\$13,192,427.95	FY26-27	\$ -	\$ 48,551,741.42
2026	\$23,192,427.95	\$ 23,192,427.95	\$13,192,427.95	FY27-28	\$ -	\$ 25,359,313.47
5yr Growth Rate						
2022	\$23,192,427.95	\$ 31,870,974.73	\$21,870,974.73	FY23-24	\$ -	\$ 118,129,025.27
2023	\$ 27,083,430.41	\$ 27,083,430.41	\$17,083,430.41	FY24-25	\$ -	\$ 91,045,594.86
2024	\$ 31,627,227.83	\$ 31,627,227.83	\$21,627,227.83	FY25-26	\$ -	\$ 59,418,367.03
2025	\$ 36,933,339.87	\$ 36,933,339.87	\$26,933,339.87	FY26-27	\$ -	\$ 22,485,027.16
2026	\$ 43,129,660.35	\$ 22,485,027.16	\$12,485,027.16	FY27-28	\$ 20,644,633.18	\$ -
3yr Growth Rate						
2022	\$23,192,427.95	\$ 31,870,974.73	\$21,870,974.73	FY23-24	\$ -	\$ 118,129,025.27
2023	\$ 28,505,002.68	\$ 28,505,002.68	\$18,505,002.68	FY24-25	\$ -	\$ 89,624,022.59
2024	\$ 35,034,502.62	\$ 35,034,502.62	\$25,034,502.62	FY25-26	\$ -	\$ 54,589,519.97
2025	\$ 43,059,682.80	\$ 43,059,682.80	\$33,059,682.80	FY26-27	\$ -	\$ 11,529,837.17
2026	\$ 52,923,151.31	\$ 11,529,837.17	\$1,529,837.17	FY27-28	\$ 41,393,314.14	\$ -

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Repeal Sales Tax Exemption on Entertainment Industry Purchases

Bill Number(s): CS/HB5

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 22-23, 25

Sponsor(s): Representative Esposito

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: A qualified production company may be exempt from sales tax on certain purchases and leases:

- s.212.06 (1)(b), F.S.: Fabrication Labor used in the production of qualified motion pictures;
- s.212.08 (5)(f), F.S.: Motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment that is purchased or leased for use in this state for certain entertainment production activities;
- s.212.08(12), F.S.: The sale of master tapes, records, films, or video tapes; and
- s.212.031(1)(a)9, F.S.: The lease or rental of real property used as an integral part of the performance of qualified motion picture production services.

s.288.1258, F.S, provides for the mechanism in which qualified production companies may apply and receive a sales tax exemption. A production company may apply to DEO and, based on the length of their production and location, will receive a 90 day or a 12 month exemption certificate. At the time of application, the production company estimates the amount of purchases it will use the certificate for.

A 90 day certificate is issued for any production company (Florida-based or non-Florida based) conducting motion picture, television, or sound recording business in Florida may be designated a qualified production company and receive a single 90-day Certificate of Exemption.

A production company (Florida-based only) conducting motion picture, television, or sound recording business at a permanent Florida address for a period of 12 consecutive months may be designated a qualified production company and receive a single 12-month Certificate of Exemption

b. Proposed Change:

Section 22 of the bill strikes 212.031 (9), F.S., which provides an exception to the taxation of property used as an integral part of qualified production services.

Section 23 removes the exemption for fabrication labor found in s. 212.06 (1)(b), F.S.

Section 25 removes the exemptions found in 212.08 (5)(f) and 212.08 (12), F.S. which exempt motion picture or video equipment and master tapes, records, films or video tapes.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

DEO sales tax exemption application data for Fiscal Years 2019-20 through 2021-22

[DOR's website](#)

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The analysis uses three years of historical data tax exemption application data categorized by type of purchases and if purchased with a 90 day certificate or a 12 month certificate. FY 2021-22 purchases were much higher than the previous two years, so a three year average was used to grow and held constant. Assumes an 11 month cash impact the first year.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			\$21.3m	\$23.3m		
2024-25			\$23.3m	\$23.3m		
2025-26			\$23.3m	\$23.3m		
2026-27			\$23.3m	\$23.3m		
2027-28			\$23.3m	\$23.3m		

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Repeal Sales Tax Exemption on Entertainment Industry Purchases

Bill Number(s): CS/HB5

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Revenue Sharing		Local Half Cent	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	18.9	20.6	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.6	0.7	1.8	2.0
2024-25	20.6	20.6	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0
2025-26	20.6	20.6	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0
2026-27	20.6	20.6	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0
2027-28	20.6	20.6	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0

	6% Sub-Total		Add: Local Option		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	21.3	23.3	2.6	2.8	23.9	26.1
2024-25	23.3	23.3	2.8	2.8	26.1	26.1
2025-26	23.3	23.3	2.8	2.8	26.1	26.1
2026-27	23.3	23.3	2.8	2.8	26.1	26.1
2027-28	23.3	23.3	2.8	2.8	26.1	26.1

12 Month Certificates	Sales Tax Exemption Application Purchase Estimates				Forecast					
Type of Exempt Purchases	19/20	20/21	21/22	3 Year Average	22-23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28
Production Equipment	\$ 126,453,895	\$ 141,419,605	\$ 200,510,498	\$ 156,127,999	\$ 156,127,999	\$ 156,127,999	\$ 156,127,999	\$ 156,127,999	\$ 156,127,999	\$ 156,127,999
Set design and construction	\$ 44,526,314	\$ 39,248,083	\$ 96,655,611	\$ 60,143,336	\$ 60,143,336	\$ 60,143,336	\$ 60,143,336	\$ 60,143,336	\$ 60,143,336	\$ 60,143,336
Props and wardrobe	\$ 20,016,241	\$ 21,430,329	\$ 52,271,291	\$ 31,239,287	\$ 31,239,287	\$ 31,239,287	\$ 31,239,287	\$ 31,239,287	\$ 31,239,287	\$ 31,239,287
Real Property	\$ 46,559,944	\$ 47,335,679	\$ 62,807,857	\$ 52,234,493	\$ 52,234,493	\$ 52,234,493	\$ 52,234,493	\$ 52,234,493	\$ 52,234,493	\$ 52,234,493
Other Exempt (computers, software)	\$ 10,267,242	\$ 17,899,866	\$ 17,324,743	\$ 15,163,950	\$ 15,163,950	\$ 15,163,950	\$ 15,163,950	\$ 15,163,950	\$ 15,163,950	\$ 15,163,950
Total Purchases	\$ 247,823,637	\$ 267,333,563	\$ 429,569,999		\$ 314,909,067	\$ 314,909,067	\$ 314,909,067	\$ 314,909,067	\$ 314,909,067	\$ 314,909,067

90 Day Certificates	Sales Tax Exemption Application Purchase Estimates				Forecast					
Type of Exempt Purchases	19/20	20/21	21/22	3 Year Average	22-23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28
Production Equipment	\$ 27,760,292	\$ 41,277,715	\$ 70,174,953	\$ 46,404,320	\$ 46,404,320	\$ 46,404,320	\$ 46,404,320	\$ 46,404,320	\$ 46,404,320	\$ 46,404,320
Set design and construction	\$ 15,219,125	\$ 8,976,388	\$ 13,925,779	\$ 12,707,097	\$ 12,707,097	\$ 12,707,097	\$ 12,707,097	\$ 12,707,097	\$ 12,707,097	\$ 12,707,097
Props and wardrobe	\$ 13,817,475	\$ 3,039,101	\$ 3,681,655	\$ 6,846,077	\$ 6,846,077	\$ 6,846,077	\$ 6,846,077	\$ 6,846,077	\$ 6,846,077	\$ 6,846,077
Real Property	\$ 3,862,979	\$ 8,566,017	\$ 8,269,284	\$ 6,899,427	\$ 6,899,427	\$ 6,899,427	\$ 6,899,427	\$ 6,899,427	\$ 6,899,427	\$ 6,899,427
Other Exempt (computers, software)	\$ 6,848,137	\$ 7,598,849	\$ 9,036,796	\$ 7,827,927	\$ 7,827,927	\$ 7,827,927	\$ 7,827,927	\$ 7,827,927	\$ 7,827,927	\$ 7,827,927
Total Purchases	\$ 60,659,871	\$ 61,859,221	\$ 96,051,670		\$ 72,856,921	\$ 72,856,921	\$ 72,856,921	\$ 72,856,921	\$ 72,856,921	\$ 72,856,921

	19/20	20/21	21/22		22-23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28
Total Purchases	\$ 308,483,508	\$ 329,192,784	\$ 525,621,670		\$ 387,765,987	\$ 387,765,987	\$ 387,765,987	\$ 387,765,987	\$ 387,765,987	\$ 387,765,987
Sales and Use Tax @6%	\$ 18,509,010	\$ 19,751,567	\$ 31,537,300		\$ 23,265,959	\$ 23,265,959	\$ 23,265,959	\$ 23,265,959	\$ 23,265,959	\$ 23,265,959
Growth		6.7%	59.7%		-26.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

cash \$ 21,327,129

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax/Ad Valorem

Issue: Entertainment Industry Exemption – Film Schools

Bill Number(s): HB5

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 17, 22, 23, 24

Sponsor(s): Representative Esposito

Month/Year Impact Begins: 07/01/2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Under s. 212.0602, F.S., the purchase or lease of materials, equipment, or the license in or lease of real property or entities, institutions or organizations PRIMARILY engaged in teaching students to perform activities described under 212.031(1)(a)(9) [Qualified production services – any activity or service performed in connection with the production of a qualified motion picture as defined in s. 212.06(1)(b)] are exempt from sales tax. The school must conduct classes in the state at a fixed location, be licensed under chapter 1005, and have at least 500 enrolled students. This allows them to qualify for purchases or leases of materials, equipment, and other items used for education or demonstration of the school's curriculum and the following exemptions:

- s.212.031(1)(a)9, F.S.: The lease or rental of real property used as an integral part of the performance of qualified motion picture production services.
- s.212.08 (5)(f),F.S.: Motion picture or video equipment and sound recording equipment that is purchased or leased for use in this state for certain entertainment production activities.
- s.212.08(12), F.S.: The sale of master tapes, records, films, or video tapes.

A DOR TAA (06A-030) advises "...Taxpayer is not construed to be "primarily engaged" in teaching students to perform work in a job that is directly connected with the production of "qualified motion pictures."Taxpayer offers multiple degree programs with a broad curriculum that would be advantageous to students wishing to perform work in a number of different positions for different industries. Consequently, it cannot be said that Taxpayer is primarily engaged in teaching students to perform activities or services directly connected to motion picture production..."

s. 196.198, F.S., provides for an exemption against ad valorem taxes for land, buildings, and other improvements to real property used exclusively for education purposes that are deemed owned by an educational institution described in s. 212.0602.

b. Proposed Change: Repeals s. 212.0602, F.S., and strikes 196.198, F.S. to remove the exemption for educational institutions described in s. 212.0602.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

NAL data

Sales Tax Data

<https://web02.fl DOE.org/CIE/SearchSchools/SchoolSearch.aspx> - List of film, motion picture schools

<https://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/> - Enrollment data

Research of each website of schools to verify that film production was primary instruction

DOR Technical Assistance Advisement 06A-030

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

This issued was heard in 2017, with only the sales tax exemption being evaluated. The property tax exemption was created under HB7061 – Section 11 during the 2021 session. In 2017, research on the qualifications required under s. 212.0602, F.S., resulted in a list of qualified school(s). A current, cursory review of current film schools and their enrollment brings the same results. A history of sales tax exemptions and ad valorem exemptions were reviewed. Purchases were not calculated as they are included in the umbrella sales tax exemption in other sections of HB5. Confidential data was used to determine the impact. The Ad Valorem value was grown at 5% based on two years of value which resulted in the impact not exceed .2m based on rounding. The Sales tax exemption was grown based on data going back to 2016-17.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax/Ad Valorem

Issue: Entertainment Industry Exemption – Film Schools

Bill Number(s): HB5

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Sales and Use Tax

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			.2m	.2m		
2024-25			.3m	.3m		
2025-26			.3m	.3m		
2026-27			.3m	.3m		
2027-28			.3m	.3m		

Ad Valorem

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			0	.2m		
2024-25			.2m	.2m		
2025-26			.2m	.2m		
2026-27			.2m	.2m		
2027-28			.2m	.2m		

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax, Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.2	0.3	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5
2024-25	0.3	0.3	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
2025-26	0.3	0.3	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
2026-27	0.3	0.3	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
2027-28	0.3	0.3	Insignificant	Insignificant	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Educational Property 98 Years Lease

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): N/A

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Chapter 196.198 currently states, “Educational institutions within this state and their property used by them or by any other exempt entity or educational institution exclusively for educational purposes are exempt from taxation. Sheltered workshops providing rehabilitation and retraining of individuals who have disabilities and exempted by a certificate under s. (d) of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, are declared wholly educational in purpose and are exempt from certification, accreditation, and membership requirements set forth in s. 196.012. Those portions of property of college fraternities and sororities certified by the president of the college or university to the appropriate property appraiser as being essential to the educational process are exempt from ad valorem taxation. The use of property by public fairs and expositions chartered by chapter 616 is presumed to be an educational use of such property and is exempt from ad valorem taxation to the extent of such use. Property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution is owned by the identical persons who own the property, or if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution and the entity owning the property are owned by the identical natural persons. Land, buildings, and other improvements to real property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the land is a nonprofit entity and the land is used, under a ground lease or other contractual arrangement, by an educational institution that owns the buildings and other improvements to the real property, is a nonprofit entity under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and provides education limited to students in prekindergarten through grade 8. Land, buildings, and other improvements to real property used exclusively for educational purposes are deemed owned by an educational institution if the educational institution that currently uses the land, buildings, and other improvements for educational purposes is an educational institution described in s. 212.0602, and, under a lease, the educational institution is responsible for any taxes owed and for ongoing maintenance and operational expenses for the land, buildings, and other improvements. For such leasehold properties, the educational institution shall receive the full benefit of the exemption. The owner of the property shall disclose to the educational institution the full amount of the benefit derived from the exemption and the method for ensuring that the educational institution receives the benefit. Notwithstanding ss. 196.195 and 196.196, property owned by a house of public worship and used by an educational institution for educational purposes limited to students in preschool through grade 8 shall be exempt from ad valorem taxes. If legal title to property is held by a governmental agency that leases the property to a lessee, the property shall be deemed to be owned by the governmental agency and used exclusively for educational purposes if the governmental agency continues to use such property exclusively for educational purposes pursuant to a sublease or other contractual agreement with that lessee. If the title to land is held by the trustee of an irrevocable inter vivos trust and if the trust grantor owns 100 percent of the entity that owns an educational institution that is using the land exclusively for educational purposes, the land is deemed to be property owned by the educational institution for purposes of this exemption. Property owned by an educational institution shall be deemed to be used for an educational purpose if the institution has taken affirmative steps to prepare the property for educational use. The term “affirmative steps” means environmental or land use permitting activities, creation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or renovation activities, or other similar activities that demonstrate commitment of the property to an educational use.”

b. Proposed Change: Educational institutions within this state and their property used by them or by any other exempt entity or educational institution exclusively for educational purposes are exempt from taxation. Sheltered workshops providing rehabilitation and retraining of individuals who have disabilities and exempted by a certificate under s. (d) of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, are declared wholly educational in purpose and are exempt from certification, accreditation, and membership requirements set forth in s. 196.012. Those portions of property of college fraternities and sororities certified by the president of the college or university to the appropriate property appraiser as being essential to the educational process are exempt from ad valorem taxation. The use of property by

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Educational Property 98 Years Lease

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

public fairs and expositions chartered by chapter 616 is presumed to be an educational use of such property and is exempt from ad valorem taxation to the extent of such use. Property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution is owned by the identical persons who own the property, ~~or~~ if the entity owning 100 percent of the educational institution and the entity owning the property are owned by the identical natural persons, or if the educational institution is a lessee that owns the leasehold interest in a bona fide lease having an original term of 98 years or more. Land, buildings, and other improvements to real property used exclusively for educational purposes shall be deemed owned by an educational institution if the entity owning 100 percent of the land is a nonprofit entity and the land is used, under a ground lease or other contractual arrangement, by an educational institution that owns the buildings and other improvements to the real property, is a nonprofit entity under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and provides education limited to students in prekindergarten through grade 8. Land, buildings, and other improvements to real property used exclusively for educational purposes are deemed owned by an educational institution if the educational institution that currently uses the land, buildings, and other improvements for educational purposes is an educational institution described in s. 212.0602, and, under a lease, the educational institution is responsible for any taxes owed and for ongoing maintenance and operational expenses for the land, buildings, and other improvements. For such leasehold properties, the educational institution shall receive the full benefit of the exemption. The owner of the property shall disclose to the educational institution the full amount of the benefit derived from the exemption and the method for ensuring that the educational institution receives the benefit. Notwithstanding ss. 196.195 and 196.196, property owned by a house of public worship and used by an educational institution for educational purposes limited to students in preschool through grade 8 shall be exempt from ad valorem taxes. If legal title to property is held by a governmental agency that leases the property to a lessee, the property shall be deemed to be owned by the governmental agency and used exclusively for educational purposes if the governmental agency continues to use such property exclusively for educational purposes pursuant to a sublease or other contractual agreement with that lessee. If the title to land is held by the trustee of an irrevocable inter vivos trust and if the trust grantor owns 100 percent of the entity that owns an educational institution that is using the land exclusively for educational purposes, the land is deemed to be property owned by the educational institution for purposes of this exemption. Property owned by an educational institution shall be deemed to be used for an educational purpose if the institution has taken affirmative steps to prepare the property for educational use. The term "affirmative steps" means environmental or land use permitting activities, creation of architectural plans or schematic drawings, land clearing or site preparation, construction or renovation activities, or other similar activities that demonstrate commitment of the property to an educational use."

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2015F-2021F NAL Files

2022F NAL File

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

It is believed that this change would impact only one parcel at this time. This specific parcel was identified in the NAL rolls from 2015 through 2022 to determine its taxable value and the growth of this value. The parcel's taxable value ranged from \$1.2-1.7m during this period. Multiplying the 2022F taxable value by the 2022 average statewide millage rates produced a tax liability of \$28,306.

The middle and low estimates assume that this is the only parcel qualifying for this additional exemption criteria. To account for potential additional parcels, the high estimate multiplies the impact by 3.

The average growth rate of this parcel's value from 2016 to 2021 was 2.28%; the value increased in 2022, and the five-year average growth rate increased to 3.35%. The higher growth rate was used to calculate the low estimate; the lower average was used to calculate the high and middle estimates.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Tax: Ad Valorem

Issue: Educational Property 98 Years Lease

Bill Number(s): [Proposed Language](#)

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Year	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	\$-	\$(111,848)	\$-	\$(37,283)	\$-	\$(36,897)
2024-25	\$(115,595)	\$(115,595)	\$(38,532)	\$(38,532)	\$(37,738)	\$(37,738)
2025-26	\$(119,467)	\$(119,467)	\$(39,822)	\$(39,822)	\$(38,598)	\$(38,598)
2026-27	\$(123,470)	\$(123,470)	\$(41,157)	\$(41,157)	\$(39,478)	\$(39,478)
2027-28	\$(127,606)	\$(127,606)	\$(42,535)	\$(42,535)	\$(40,379)	\$(40,379)

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted a modified high impact assuming one other additional parcel. The overall impact is negative insignificant.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(Insignificant)	0.0	(Insignificant)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)	(Insignificant)

School Impact						
Year	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-2024	\$ -	\$ (23,063)	\$ -	\$ (11,531)	\$ -	\$ (11,412)
2024-2025	\$ (23,836)	\$ (23,836)	\$ (11,918)	\$ (11,918)	\$ (11,672)	\$ (11,672)
2025-2026	\$ (24,634)	\$ (24,634)	\$ (12,317)	\$ (12,317)	\$ (11,938)	\$ (11,938)
2026-2027	\$ (25,459)	\$ (25,459)	\$ (12,730)	\$ (12,730)	\$ (12,211)	\$ (12,211)
2027-2028	\$ (26,312)	\$ (26,312)	\$ (13,156)	\$ (13,156)	\$ (12,489)	\$ (12,489)
Non-School Impact						
Year	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-2024	\$ -	\$ (51,502)	\$ -	\$ (25,751)	\$ -	\$ (25,485)
2024-2025	\$ (51,082)	\$ (53,228)	\$ (26,614)	\$ (26,614)	\$ (26,066)	\$ (26,066)
2025-2026	\$ (55,011)	\$ (55,011)	\$ (27,505)	\$ (27,505)	\$ (26,660)	\$ (26,660)
2026-2027	\$ (56,854)	\$ (56,854)	\$ (28,427)	\$ (28,427)	\$ (27,268)	\$ (27,268)
2027-2028	\$ (58,758)	\$ (58,758)	\$ (29,379)	\$ (29,379)	\$ (27,890)	\$ (27,890)
Total Impact						
Year	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-2024	\$ -	\$ (74,565)	\$ -	\$ (37,283)	\$ -	\$ (36,897)
2024-2025	\$ (77,063)	\$ (77,063)	\$ (38,532)	\$ (38,532)	\$ (37,738)	\$ (37,738)
2025-2026	\$ (79,645)	\$ (79,645)	\$ (39,822)	\$ (39,822)	\$ (38,598)	\$ (38,598)
2026-2027	\$ (82,313)	\$ (82,313)	\$ (41,157)	\$ (41,157)	\$ (39,478)	\$ (39,478)
2027-2028	\$ (85,071)	\$ (85,071)	\$ (42,535)	\$ (42,535)	\$ (40,379)	\$ (40,379)

	A	B	C	D
1				
2	Growth			
3		JV, AV, TV	% Change	5-Year Average
4	2015	\$ 1,244,561		
5	2016	\$ 1,315,673	5.71%	
6	2017	\$ 1,400,247	6.43%	
7	2018	\$ 1,456,930	4.05%	
8	2019	\$ 1,490,188	2.28%	
9	2020	\$ 1,574,213	5.64%	
10	2021	\$ 1,464,392	-6.98%	2.28%
11	2022	\$ 1,711,301	8.71%	3.35%
12				
13	2022F Palm Beach Millage Rates			
14		School	6.52	
15		Nonschool	14.56	
16				
17	2022 Tax Liability			
18		School	\$ 11,157.68	
19		Nonschool	\$ 24,916.54	
20		Total	\$ 36,074.23	
21				
22	Assumptions			
23		High	Middle	Low
24	Growth Rate	3.35%	3.35%	2.28%
25	Number of Similar Parcels	2	1	1
26				
27				
28	School Impact			
29		High	Middle	Low
30	2022-2023	\$ (22,315)	\$ (11,158)	\$ (11,158)
31	2023-2024	\$ (23,063)	\$ (11,531)	\$ (11,412)
32	2024-2025	\$ (23,836)	\$ (11,918)	\$ (11,672)
33	2025-2026	\$ (24,634)	\$ (12,317)	\$ (11,938)
34	2026-2027	\$ (25,459)	\$ (12,730)	\$ (12,211)
35	2027-2028	\$ (26,312)	\$ (13,156)	\$ (12,489)
36				
37	Non School Impact			
38		High	Middle	Low
39	2022-2023	\$ (49,833)	\$ (24,917)	\$ (24,917)
40	2023-2024	\$ (51,502)	\$ (25,751)	\$ (25,485)
41	2024-2025	\$ (53,228)	\$ (26,614)	\$ (26,066)
42	2025-2026	\$ (55,011)	\$ (27,505)	\$ (26,660)
43	2026-2027	\$ (56,854)	\$ (28,427)	\$ (27,268)
44	2027-2028	\$ (58,758)	\$ (29,379)	\$ (27,890)

	A	B	C	D
45				
46	Total Impact			
47		High	Middle	Low
48	2022-2023	\$ (72,148)	\$ (36,074)	\$ (36,074)
49	2023-2024	\$ (74,565)	\$ (37,283)	\$ (36,897)
50	2024-2025	\$ (77,063)	\$ (38,532)	\$ (37,738)
51	2025-2026	\$ (79,645)	\$ (39,822)	\$ (38,598)
52	2026-2027	\$ (82,313)	\$ (41,157)	\$ (39,478)
53	2027-2028	\$ (85,071)	\$ (42,535)	\$ (40,379)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax
Issue: Section 27 Rural Job Tax Credit
Bill Number(s): CS/HB5

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 27

Sponsor(s): Representative Esposito

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: s. 212.098 F.S., Defines Eligible businesses for Rural Job Tax Credits

b. Proposed Change: The proposed language removes “Qualified Target Industries” under s. 288.106, from being considered in the definition of an eligible business for rural job tax credits.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Department of Revenue 2022 Tax Credit Summary

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The proposed language would remove qualified target industries out of eligible businesses for the rural job tax credit. There is very little activity within the tax credit as it stands today so removing a very small portion of the credit from the total would not get us to the point of significance resulting in a positive insignificant impact.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			*	*		
2024-25			*	*		
2025-26			*	*		
2026-27			*	*		
2027-28			*	*		

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant
2024-25	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant
2025-26	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant
2026-27	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant
2027-28	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Section 26 repeal 212.097

Bill Number(s): CS/HB 5

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 26

Sponsor(s): Representative Esposito

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. **Current Law:** s. 212.097 F.S., allows eligible businesses to receive tax credits for being located in urban high-crime areas.

b. **Proposed Change:** The proposed language repeals 212.097

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Department of Revenue 2022 Tax Credit Summary

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Repealing 212.097 would not allow any new applicants for the urban high crime tax credit. There has been no activity within the tax credit in the last few years resulting in a zero impact.

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			\$0.0	\$0.0		
2024-25			\$0.0	\$0.0		
2025-26			\$0.0	\$0.0		
2026-27			\$0.0	\$0.0		
2027-28			\$0.0	\$0.0		

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Related Party Transfer Exception

Bill Number(s): HB 1131 & SB 474

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 3 [193.1554(5)] & Section 4 [193.1555(5)]

Sponsor(s): Representative Fernandez-Barquin & Senator Garcia

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 2024

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 17, 2023; March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Subsections 193.1554(5) and 193.1555(5), F.S., identify exceptions to when assessed value would not be set to just value for non-homestead residential and certain residential and non-residential properties, respectively.
- b. **Proposed Change:** The bill adds an exception for transfers between an individual or individuals and an entity, or between legal entities, which results solely in a change in the method of holding title to the real property and there is no cumulative transfer of control of more than 50 percent of the ownership.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2022 Millage and Taxes Levied Report, 2022 Final Data Book published by Property Tax Oversight
2021 & 2022 Final Real Property Assessment Rolls, NAL data
Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, March 6, 2023

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Each year of the property tax roll includes information on up to two property sales/transfers. The following transfer codes were used:

- 16 - *Transfer conveying ownership of less than 100% undivided interest*
- 30 - *Transfer between relatives or between corporate affiliates (including landlord-tenant)*
- 11 - *Corrective Deed, Quit Claim Deed, or Tax Deed; deed bearing Florida documentary stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; transfer of ownership in which no documentary stamps were paid*

If more than two sales/transfers occurred in a year such that the codes would need to be sought in the Sales Data Files, it is assumed that the other sales would reset the parcels assessed value to just value and thus be irrelevant to the impact. All instances of the relevant transfer codes in the 2022 roll, indicating the specified type of transfer occurred in 2021, were identified. These properties were matched onto the 2021 roll and the homestead and agricultural parcels were dropped. Removing any other possible transfer types, this resulted in 26,002 non-homestead residential and certain residential and non-residential parcels. Because the differential for non-homestead residential and non-residential properties only applies to the non-school values, there is no impact on school taxable value and references below to assessed value or taxable value are referring to the non-school variable only.

Of those, 5,853 had a differential in 2021 that was reset to just value in 2022. For these parcels, the assessed value in 2022 under the bill is estimated as the lower of just value in 2022 or 110% of the assessed value in 2021. The taxable value in 2022 under the bill is estimated as the assessed value in 2022 under the bill minus the exemption amount applied in the tax roll, ensuring it cannot drop below zero. The difference between the taxable value under the bill and the taxable value on the roll is the estimated maximum impact of the bill had it been in effect in 2022. This process was repeated back to 2011 for context and the total impact on non-school taxable value is below.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Related Party Transfer Exception

Bill Number(s): HB 1131 & SB 474

Roll Year	Impact on Non-School Taxable Value
2011	\$(33,992,307)
2012	\$(20,216,328)
2013	\$(118,820,931)
2014	\$(215,647,402)
2015	\$(410,058,893)
2016	\$(410,058,893)
2017	\$(488,585,705)
2018	\$(413,764,594)
2019	\$(481,280,748)
2020	\$(405,834,310)
2021	\$(342,949,966)
2022	\$(820,176,609)

The 2022 value is grown using this non-school taxable value growth rates from the ad valorem conference. Additionally there will be a new cohort each year of transfers that would have been reset such that assessed and just value are equal but will not be reset due to the bill. This cohort is assumed start at a taxable value equal to the average of the taxable values of the most recent five years grown to each appropriate year.

It is expected that these transfers will be able qualify under the new language, and as such the high estimate assumes that 100 percent of the parcels identified were between an individual or individuals and an entity, or between legal entities, which results solely in a change in the method of holding title to the real property and there is no cumulative transfer of control of more than 50 percent of the ownership. The middle estimate assumes 50 percent were such parcels. The low estimate assumes 25 percent were such parcels. The bill goes into effect January 1, 2024, so the cash impact to Fiscal Year 2023-24 is zero.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	\$0	\$(62.3 M)	\$0	\$(31.2 M)	\$0	\$(15.6 M)
2024-25	\$(23.1 M)	\$(62.3 M)	\$(11.6 M)	\$(31.2 M)	\$(5.8 M)	\$(15.6 M)
2025-26	\$(31.6 M)	\$(62.3 M)	\$(15.8 M)	\$(31.2 M)	\$(7.9 M)	\$(15.6 M)
2026-27	\$(41.0 M)	\$(62.3 M)	\$(20.5 M)	\$(31.2 M)	\$(10.3 M)	\$(15.6 M)
2027-28	\$(51.2 M)	\$(62.3 M)	\$(25.6 M)	\$(31.2 M)	\$(12.8 M)	\$(15.6 M)

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the high estimate.

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	(62.3)	0.0	(62.3)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	(23.1)	(62.3)	(23.1)	(62.3)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	(31.6)	(62.3)	(31.6)	(62.3)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	(41.0)	(62.3)	(41.0)	(62.3)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	(51.2)	(62.3)	(51.2)	(62.3)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Related Party Transfer Exception

Bill Number(s): HB 1131 & SB 474

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(62.3)	0.0	(62.3)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(23.1)	(62.3)	(23.1)	(62.3)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(31.6)	(62.3)	(31.6)	(62.3)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(41.0)	(62.3)	(41.0)	(62.3)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(51.2)	(62.3)	(51.2)	(62.3)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	Growth Rates (AV Conf)	School Taxable Value	Non-School Taxable Value				
3	2023	12.03%	13.33%				
4	2024	3.32%	6.88%				
5	2025	6.67%	7.36%				
6	2026	6.16%	6.78%				
7	2027	5.52%	6.12%				
8	2028	5.39%	5.79%				
9							
10	2022 Statewide Aggregate Millage Rates						
11	School District	5.9581					
12	Non-School District	10.5827					
13							
14	Cohort?	1					
15							
16	Taxable Value Impact	School Taxable Value	Non-School Taxable Value				
17	2022	\$ -	\$ (820,176,609)				
18	2023	\$ -	\$ (1,487,987,513)				
19	2024	\$ -	\$ (2,187,294,761)				
20	2025	\$ -	\$ (2,989,017,800)				
21	2026	\$ -	\$ (3,876,053,108)				
22	2027	\$ -	\$ (4,839,495,561)				
23	2028	\$ -	\$ (5,888,147,176)				
24							
25	Tax Impact	School	Non-School				
26	2023	\$ -	\$ (15,746,925)				
27	2024	\$ -	\$ (23,147,484)				
28	2025	\$ -	\$ (31,631,879)				
29	2026	\$ -	\$ (41,019,107)				
30	2027	\$ -	\$ (51,214,930)				
31	2028	\$ -	\$ (62,312,495)				
32							
33		High	Middle	Low			
34	Share Eligible:	100%	50%	25%			
35							
36	School Impact						
37		High		Middle		Low	
38		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
39	2023-24	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
40	2024-25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
41	2025-26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
42	2026-27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
43	2027-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
44							
45	Non-School Impact						
46		High		Middle		Low	
47		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
48	2023-24	\$0	\$(62.3 M)	\$0	\$(31.2 M)	\$0	\$(15.6 M)
49	2024-25	\$(23.1 M)	\$(62.3 M)	\$(11.6 M)	\$(31.2 M)	\$(5.8 M)	\$(15.6 M)
50	2025-26	\$(31.6 M)	\$(62.3 M)	\$(15.8 M)	\$(31.2 M)	\$(7.9 M)	\$(15.6 M)
51	2026-27	\$(41.0 M)	\$(62.3 M)	\$(20.5 M)	\$(31.2 M)	\$(10.3 M)	\$(15.6 M)
52	2027-28	\$(51.2 M)	\$(62.3 M)	\$(25.6 M)	\$(31.2 M)	\$(12.8 M)	\$(15.6 M)
53							
54	Total Impact						
55		High		Middle		Low	
56		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
57	2023-24	\$0	\$(62.3 M)	\$0	\$(31.2 M)	\$0	\$(15.6 M)
58	2024-25	\$(23.1 M)	\$(62.3 M)	\$(11.6 M)	\$(31.2 M)	\$(5.8 M)	\$(15.6 M)
59	2025-26	\$(31.6 M)	\$(62.3 M)	\$(15.8 M)	\$(31.2 M)	\$(7.9 M)	\$(15.6 M)
60	2026-27	\$(41.0 M)	\$(62.3 M)	\$(20.5 M)	\$(31.2 M)	\$(10.3 M)	\$(15.6 M)
61	2027-28	\$(51.2 M)	\$(62.3 M)	\$(25.6 M)	\$(31.2 M)	\$(12.8 M)	\$(15.6 M)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Roll Year	Impact on TV_NSD							
2	2011	\$ (33,992,307)							
3	2012	\$ (20,216,328)							
4	2013	\$ (118,820,931)							
5	2014	\$ (215,647,402)							
6	2015	\$ (410,058,893)							
7	2016	\$ (410,058,893)							
8	2017	\$ (488,585,705)							
9	2018	\$ (413,764,594)							
10	2019	\$ (481,280,748)							
11	2020	\$ (405,834,310)							
12	2021	\$ (342,949,966)							
13	2022	\$ (820,176,609)							
14									
15	Roll Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
16	2022	\$ (820,176,609)							\$ (820,176,609)
17	2023	\$ (929,499,724)	\$ (558,487,789)						\$ (1,487,987,513)
18	2024	\$ (993,459,278)	\$ (596,917,742)	\$ (596,917,742)					\$ (2,187,294,761)
19	2025	\$ (1,066,537,652)	\$ (640,826,716)	\$ (640,826,716)	\$ (640,826,716)				\$ (2,989,017,800)
20	2026	\$ (1,138,879,795)	\$ (684,293,328)	\$ (684,293,328)	\$ (684,293,328)	\$ (684,293,328)			\$ (3,876,053,108)
21	2027	\$ (1,208,593,205)	\$ (726,180,471)	\$ (726,180,471)	\$ (726,180,471)	\$ (726,180,471)	\$ (726,180,471)		\$ (4,839,495,561)
22	2028	\$ (1,278,618,199)	\$ (768,254,829)	\$ (768,254,829)	\$ (768,254,829)	\$ (768,254,829)	\$ (768,254,829)	\$ (768,254,829)	\$ (5,888,147,176)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax/Corporate Income Tax

Issue: Film Tax Credits

Bill Number(s): HB5

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 25, 32, 77

Sponsor(s): Representative Esposito

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: s. 288.1254, F.S., was repealed effective 07/01/2016. Tax credits certified before 07/01/2016 are allowed to be awarded after 07/01/2016. The statute also allows for administering the tax credit until 07/01/2021. The entertainment industry film credit is established under 288.1254. 220.1899 establishes the corporate tax credit for the entertainment film credit. Sales tax and corporate income tax credits can be carry forward for five years.

b. Proposed Change: Repeals s.288.1254.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

All credits have met the statute of limitations and the repeal of statute should have no impact.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			0	0		
2024-25			0	0		
2025-26			0	0		
2026-27			0	0		
2027-28			0	0		

Revenue Distribution:

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Disabled Veteran Homestead Exemption mid-year Purchase

Bill Number(s): SB 1052 & HB 1001

☒ **Entire Bill**

☐ **Partial Bill:**

Sponsor(s): Senator Berman & Representative Franklin

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

- a. Current Law:** Section 196.081, F.S., provide certain homestead benefits to disabled veterans and the surviving spouses of disabled veterans and first responders. 196.081(1)(b) indicates that permanently disable veterans and their surviving spouses that are eligible for and receive the exemption under (1)(a) may transfer it upon the purchase of a new homestead and receive a prorated refund of the ad valorem taxes paid. This does not apply if the new homestead is acquired in November or December.
- b. Proposed Change:** 196.081(1)(b) is amended such that permanently disable veterans and their surviving spouses that are eligible for the exemption under (1)(a) may receive a prorated refund of the ad valorem taxes paid on the purchase of a homestead. The requirement that they must already be receiving the exemption and transfer it in order to receive a refund is removed.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2022 Millage and Taxes Levied Report, 2022 Final Data Book published by Property Tax Oversight

Various Final Real Property Assessment Rolls, NAL data

Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, March 6, 2023

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

In the real property assessment rolls, all exemption amounts in 196.081 are identified as exemption five. Each property is looked at over a 3-year period. There exists a refund scenario if in year 1 the parcel is owned by A, in year 2 the parcel is owned by B and there is no exemption five or ported differential, then in year 3 the parcel is owned by B and there is an exemption five. In year 2 of that scenario, owner B would be entitled to a refund. To estimate the amount of the refund for a given year, we sum the taxable values for those properties, remove 2/12 of the total assuming it occurs in November or December, then assume a uniform distribution of the remaining sales such that 50% is prorated and refunded. Using 2022 millage rates, the estimated amount that may have been refunded over the most recent 10 roll years is as follows:

Roll Year	Count	School	Non-School	Total
2012	11	\$1,887	\$2,978	\$4,864
2013	31	\$8,432	\$14,262	\$22,694
2014	20	\$9,041	\$15,493	\$24,534
2015	33	\$9,111	\$14,944	\$24,056
2016	45	\$8,322	\$12,541	\$20,863
2017	54	\$15,407	\$25,354	\$40,761
2018	54	\$17,688	\$27,884	\$45,572
2019	49	\$19,867	\$33,185	\$53,053
2020	66	\$28,517	\$47,687	\$76,204
2021	82	\$45,088	\$77,401	\$122,489

The values derived for 2021 are grown using the school and non-school taxable value growth rates from the March 2022 Ad Valorem Conference. The high assumes there are an amount of undiscovered parcels equal in value to 25 percent of the discovered parcels that would receive this refund. The low assumes that 25 percent of the discovered parcels transfer from an existing homestead but had zero differential.

The bill goes into effect on July 1, 2023 and indicates that it applies beginning with the 2024 tax roll. There are, however, no changes made that would affect a tax roll. A surviving spouse of a permanently disabled veteran, for example, that acquired their first homestead in June of 2023 would still not receive a refund under this bill. If they acquired the homestead in September, they may receive the refund, as the act has taken effect and there are no parts to apply to a tax roll. As such, each cash impact for 2023-24 is multiplied by two fifths, representing the number of months remaining until November after the bill goes into effect.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Disabled Veteran Homestead Exemption mid-year Purchase

Bill Number(s): SB 1052 & HB 1001

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)	*	\$(0.1 M)
2024-25	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
2025-26	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
2026-27	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
2027-28	\$(0.3 M)	\$(0.3 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the middle estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Part 1: Initial Assumptions and Underlying Data						
2	Exc. Nov/Dec Adjustment:	83.3%					
3	Prorate Remaining:	50.0%					
4							
5	2022 Aggregate Millage Rates						
6	School	5.96					
7	Non-School	10.58					
8							
9	Ad Valorem Conference Results						
10	Roll Year	School Growth	Non-School Growth				
11	2022	20.07%	14.67%				
12	2023	12.03%	13.33%				
13	2024	3.32%	6.88%				
14	2025	6.67%	7.36%				
15	2026	6.16%	6.78%				
16	2027	5.52%	6.12%				
17	2028	5.39%	5.79%				
18							
19	Part 2: Estimating the Potential for Refunds						
20	Refund Potential	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
21	Schoo Taxable Value	\$ 316,640	\$ 1,415,247	\$ 1,517,389	\$ 1,529,216	\$ 1,396,820	
22	Non-School Taxable Value	\$ 281,374	\$ 1,347,655	\$ 1,464,018	\$ 1,412,151	\$ 1,185,036	
23	School Impact	\$ 1,887	\$ 8,432	\$ 9,041	\$ 9,111	\$ 8,322	
24	Non-School Impact	\$ 2,978	\$ 14,262	\$ 15,493	\$ 14,944	\$ 12,541	
25	Total Impact	\$ 4,864	\$ 22,694	\$ 24,534	\$ 24,056	\$ 20,863	
26	Count	11	31	20	33	45	
27							
28	Refund Potential	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
29	Schoo Taxable Value	\$ 2,585,934	\$ 2,968,685	\$ 3,334,482	\$ 4,786,218	\$ 7,567,459	
30	Non-School Taxable Value	\$ 2,395,792	\$ 2,634,875	\$ 3,135,811	\$ 4,506,183	\$ 7,313,948	
31	School Impact	\$ 15,407	\$ 17,688	\$ 19,867	\$ 28,517	\$ 45,088	
32	Non-School Impact	\$ 25,354	\$ 27,884	\$ 33,185	\$ 47,687	\$ 77,401	
33	Total Impact	\$ 40,761	\$ 45,572	\$ 53,053	\$ 76,204	\$ 122,489	
34	Count	54	54	49	66	82	
35							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
36	Part 3: Final Assumptions and Impact						
37							
38	2023 Cash Impact Multiplier	40.0%					
39							
40		High	Low				
41	Share of Mid	125%	75%				
42							
43	Full Impact	High		Mid		Low	
44	Roll Year	School	Non-School	School	Non-School	School	Non-School
45	2022	\$ 67,669	\$ 110,945	\$ 54,135	\$ 88,756	\$ 40,601	\$ 66,567
46	2023	\$ 75,809	\$ 125,733	\$ 60,647	\$ 100,586	\$ 45,485	\$ 75,440
47	2024	\$ 78,328	\$ 134,385	\$ 62,662	\$ 107,508	\$ 46,997	\$ 80,631
48	2025	\$ 83,550	\$ 144,270	\$ 66,840	\$ 115,416	\$ 50,130	\$ 86,562
49	2026	\$ 88,694	\$ 154,056	\$ 70,956	\$ 123,244	\$ 53,217	\$ 92,433
50	2027	\$ 93,589	\$ 163,486	\$ 74,871	\$ 130,788	\$ 56,154	\$ 98,091
51							
52	Impact on School						
53		High		Middle		Low	
54		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
55	2023-24	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)
56	2024-25	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.0 M)
57	2025-26	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
58	2026-27	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
59	2027-28	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
60							
61	Impact on Non-School						
62		High		Middle		Low	
63		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
64	2023-24	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.1 M)
65	2024-25	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
66	2025-26	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
67	2026-27	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
68	2027-28	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
69							
70	Total Impact						
71		High		Middle		Low	
72		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
73	2023-24	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.0 M)	\$(0.1 M)
74	2024-25	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
75	2025-26	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
76	2026-27	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.1 M)	\$(0.1 M)
77	2027-28	\$(0.3 M)	\$(0.3 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)	\$(0.2 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Interest and Penalty Provisions

Bill Number(s): HB1599/SB1716

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 1,3,4, & 5

Sponsor(s): Representatives Tuck, Melo, & Rizo/Senator Yarborough

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 2024

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Section 196.011, F.S., indicates that in instances of homestead fraud involving failure to notify the property appraiser, the *taxes exempted* are to be paid plus:

- 15 percent interest per annum (unclear if on taxes exempted or unpaid taxes) and
- a penalty of 50 percent of the *taxes exempted*

Sections 196.075, and 196.161, F.S., indicate that in instances of homestead fraud involving certain local exemptions for persons 65 and older as well as probate, the *taxes exempted* are to be paid plus:

- 15 percent interest per annum (unclear if on taxes exempted or unpaid taxes) and
- a penalty of 50 percent of the *unpaid taxes*

b. Proposed Change: Section 1, 3, and 4 of the bill make the amount to be paid the same in all 3 sections of statute. Section 5 provides and effective date.

Sections 196.011, 196.075, and 196.161, F.S., are modified such that in instances of homestead fraud, the *taxes exempted* are to be paid plus:

- Interest at the rate set forth in S. 213.235, F.S., per annum on the *unpaid taxes* and
- A penalty of three times the interest rate set forth in S. 213.235, F.S., not to exceed 50 percent of the *unpaid taxes* for each year

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Tax Information Publications available on the website of the Florida Department of Revenue

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The *taxes exempted* is the reduction in taxes paid resulting from the \$25k-50k homestead exemption each year. The *unpaid taxes* is that exempted amount plus the additional tax benefit of having your school and non-school assessed values each grow at the save our homes cap rather than being uncapped and 10 percent, respectively. Take an example of a parcel with just value of \$100,000 falsely claiming homestead in 2012 with an annual just value growth rate of 15 percent and the 2022 statewide aggregate millage rates. The ten years of *taxes exempted* by 2022 total \$7,459, or \$678 per year. The ten years of *unpaid taxes* total \$21,931, of which \$14,472 was due to the application of the save our homes cap.

The bill language makes clear that the interest is to be paid on the unpaid taxes and aligns the penalty on all three sections to apply to unpaid taxes. Specifically, the section 1 change to 196.011 changes the penalty from being 50 percent of the taxes exempted to a maximum of 50 percent of the unpaid taxes. This is expected to result in a lower percent of a higher amount. For Sections 3 and 4 of the bill the penalty must be less than or equal to what it is under the current law. The interest piece could be smaller or larger depending on the interest rate that is set. Currently the interest rate is 9 percent. Below is a table of the interest rate over the most recent 10 years.

	Jan-Jun	Jul-Dec		Jan-Jun	Jul-Dec
2013	7%	7%	2019	9%	9%
2014	7%	7%	2020	9%	9%
2015	7%	7%	2021	7%	7%
2016	7%	7%	2022	7%	7%
2017	7%	8%	2023	9%	
2018	8%	8%			

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Interest and Penalty Provisions

Bill Number(s): HB1599/SB1716

This would lead to an occurrence of homestead fraud owing 6 percent less in interest per year (down from 15 percent) and 27 percent of the unpaid taxes as a penalty (down from 50 percent for sections 3 and 4 of the bill, changed from 50 percent of the taxes exempted for section 1). The number of existing liens and the duration of the underlying fraud is unknown. Section 1 may result in a higher penalty and, depending on what the interest was being charged on previously (considering only the exempted amount and not the unpaid taxes were considered in that part of statute), the interest and total amount due may increase or decrease. Sections 3 and 4 would result in a lower or equal penalty compared to current law, and are expected to have a decreased interest payment unless the interest rate, which has historically been between 7 and 9 percent, exceeds 15 percent. The bill does not impact the actual tax amount, except that by reducing the consequences in Sections 3 and 4 (and possibly Section 1) it may encourage more homestead fraud which, if caught, would delay some amount of revenues into future years.

For sections 1, 3 and 4, the low assumes no behavioral change and no tax impact. The high assumes behavioral change and the possibility of accounting for penalties and interest. The middle combines the ideas.

The bill goes into effect in 2023 and impacts would begin in the 2023-24 fiscal year.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

Sections 1, 3-4

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	(**)	(**)	(0/**)	(0/**)	\$0	\$0
2024-25	(**)	(**)	(0/**)	(0/**)	\$0	\$0
2025-26	(**)	(**)	(0/**)	(0/**)	\$0	\$0
2026-27	(**)	(**)	(0/**)	(0/**)	\$0	\$0
2027-28	(**)	(**)	(0/**)	(0/**)	\$0	\$0

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted a negative indeterminate impact for the bill.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Related Party Transfer – Retroactive Provision

Bill Number(s): HB 1131 & SB 474

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 5

Sponsor(s): Representative Fernandez-Barquin & Senator Garcia

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 2024

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

- a. **Current Law:** Not applicable.
- b. **Proposed Change:** The bill language indicates that the changes to section 3 and 4 that add a new transfer type that would not reset assessed value to just value are intended to be remedial and clarifying in nature. This applies **retroactively** but does not provide a basis for an assessment of any tax or create a right to a refund of any tax paid before the effective date of the bill.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2022 Millage and Taxes Levied Report, 2022 Final Data Book published by Property Tax Oversight

Various Final Real Property Assessment Rolls, NAL data

Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, March 6, 2023

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Properties are identified in the 2011 NAL roll that would qualify for the new transfer type identified in sections 3 and 4 in the bill. They are eligible if the parcel:

- had a differential in 2010
- had an eligible transfer in 2010
- had their differential reset in 2011

For those eligible parcels, a new assessed value for 2011 was considered as the lesser of their 2011 just value or their 2010 assessed value grown by 10 percent. This process is continued out to 2022. There were 4 parcels from the 2011 roll for which the ownership did not change by 2022, the actual assessed value never grew by more than 11 percent, and the assessed value grown at 10 percent annually from the 2010 assessed value was still less than the 2022 assessed value. In the 2022 year, a new taxable value is evaluated for each parcel considering the assessed value under the bill. This process was repeated for the 2012 through 2021 rolls to determine how much differential they would have in 2022 had this new transfer always maintained the differential. This results in a total of more than \$1.3 billion in taxable value based on the differential that, if the bill applied to 2022, would be removed from those parcels due to the retroactive nature of the bill.

The bill goes into effect in the 2024 roll year and this differential only affects non-school values. In 2022 and 2023, some new relevant transfers will occur and have their differentials reset. Likewise, some of the past transfers will either sell or have their assessed value as calculated by the bill reach their just value. This positive and negative effect is assumed to net out and the total differential lost by the 2022 roll year is assumed to equal the amount that would be lost by the 2024 roll year. Sections 3 and 4 of this bill consider the new transfers made at that point. This analysis is only considering the retroactive impact, and as such, the new differential in 2024 is expected to decline going forward as assessed values grow to just value and parcels sell. The high assumes a decay rate of 5 percent each year, the middle 10 percent, and the low 20 percent.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	\$0	\$(14.2 M)	\$0	\$(14.2 M)	\$0	\$(14.2 M)
2024-25	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)
2025-26	\$(13.5 M)	\$(13.5 M)	\$(12.8 M)	\$(12.8 M)	\$(11.4 M)	\$(11.4 M)
2026-27	\$(12.8 M)	\$(12.8 M)	\$(11.5 M)	\$(11.5 M)	\$(9.1 M)	\$(9.1 M)
2027-28	\$(12.2 M)	\$(12.2 M)	\$(10.4 M)	\$(10.4 M)	\$(7.3 M)	\$(7.3 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: Related Party Transfer – Retroactive Provision

Bill Number(s): HB 1131 & SB 474

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the middle estimate.

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	(14.2)	0.0	(14.2)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	(14.2)	(14.2)	(14.2)	(14.2)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	(12.8)	(12.8)	(12.8)	(12.8)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	(11.5)	(11.5)	(11.5)	(11.5)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	(10.4)	(10.4)	(10.4)	(10.4)

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(14.2)	0.0	(14.2)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(14.2)	(14.2)	(14.2)	(14.2)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.8)	(12.8)	(12.8)	(12.8)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(11.5)	(11.5)	(11.5)	(11.5)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(10.4)	(10.4)	(10.4)	(10.4)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Roll Year of Transfer	Differential Lost by Roll Year 2022	Lost Taxable Value Resulting from Differential by Roll Year 2022	Count			
1							
2	2011	\$ 336,129	\$ (336,129)	4			
3	2012	\$ 1,258,834	\$ (1,215,719)	14			
4	2013	\$ 12,588,129	\$ (12,547,207)	46			
5	2014	\$ 50,777,067	\$ (50,774,318)	217			
6	2015	\$ 38,230,102	\$ (38,170,614)	374			
7	2016	\$ 67,195,925	\$ (67,195,925)	601			
8	2017	\$ 95,607,164	\$ (95,571,877)	795			
9	2018	\$ 179,765,624	\$ (179,765,624)	1,243			
10	2019	\$ 172,066,016	\$ (170,447,065)	1,971			
11	2020	\$ 406,195,638	\$ (406,065,934)	2,011			
12	2021	\$ 323,784,280	\$ (323,248,682)	2,646			
13							
14	Decay Rate	High	Middle	Low			
15	2025	-5.0%	-10.0%	-20.0%			
16	2026	-5.0%	-10.0%	-20.0%			
17	2027	-5.0%	-10.0%	-20.0%			
18	2028	-5.0%	-10.0%	-20.0%			
19							
20	Non-School TV	High	Middle	Low			
21	2023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
22	2024	\$ (1,345,339,094)	\$ (1,345,339,094)	\$ (1,345,339,094)			
23	2025	\$ (1,278,072,139)	\$ (1,210,805,184)	\$ (1,076,271,275)			
24	2026	\$ (1,214,168,532)	\$ (1,089,724,666)	\$ (861,017,020)			
25	2027	\$ (1,153,460,105)	\$ (980,752,199)	\$ (688,813,616)			
26	2028	\$ (1,095,787,100)	\$ (882,676,979)	\$ (551,050,893)			
27							
28	2022 Statewide Aggregate Millage Rates						
29	Non-School District	10.5827					
30							
31	Non-School Impact	High	Middle	Low			
32	2023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
33	2024	\$ (14,237,320)	\$ (14,237,320)	\$ (14,237,320)			
34	2025	\$ (13,525,454)	\$ (12,813,588)	\$ (11,389,856)			
35	2026	\$ (12,849,181)	\$ (11,532,229)	\$ (9,111,885)			
36	2027	\$ (12,206,722)	\$ (10,379,006)	\$ (7,289,508)			
37	2028	\$ (11,596,386)	\$ (9,341,106)	\$ (5,831,606)			
38							
39	School Impact						
40		High		Middle		Low	
41		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
42	2023-24	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
43	2024-25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
44	2025-26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
45	2026-27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
46	2027-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
47							
48	Non-School Impact						
49		High		Middle		Low	
50		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
51	2023-24	\$0	\$(14.2 M)	\$0	\$(14.2 M)	\$0	\$(14.2 M)
52	2024-25	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)
53	2025-26	\$(13.5 M)	\$(13.5 M)	\$(12.8 M)	\$(12.8 M)	\$(11.4 M)	\$(11.4 M)
54	2026-27	\$(12.8 M)	\$(12.8 M)	\$(11.5 M)	\$(11.5 M)	\$(9.1 M)	\$(9.1 M)
55	2027-28	\$(12.2 M)	\$(12.2 M)	\$(10.4 M)	\$(10.4 M)	\$(7.3 M)	\$(7.3 M)
56							
57	Total Impact						
58		High		Middle		Low	
59		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
60	2023-24	\$0	\$(14.2 M)	\$0	\$(14.2 M)	\$0	\$(14.2 M)
61	2024-25	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)	\$(14.2 M)
62	2025-26	\$(13.5 M)	\$(13.5 M)	\$(12.8 M)	\$(12.8 M)	\$(11.4 M)	\$(11.4 M)
63	2026-27	\$(12.8 M)	\$(12.8 M)	\$(11.5 M)	\$(11.5 M)	\$(9.1 M)	\$(9.1 M)
64	2027-28	\$(12.2 M)	\$(12.2 M)	\$(10.4 M)	\$(10.4 M)	\$(7.3 M)	\$(7.3 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: VAB Appeal of Assessment Limitation Difference

Bill Number(s): HB 1131/SB474

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 6

Sponsor(s): Representative Fernandez-Barquin

Month/Year Impact Begins: January 2024

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 17, 2023; March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law: Subsection 194.011(6), F.S., provides provisions that apply to petitions to the value adjustment board (VAB) concerning homestead differentials. They are as follows:

(a) If the taxpayer does not agree with the amount of the assessment limitation difference for which the taxpayer qualifies as stated by the property appraiser in the county where the previous homestead property was located, or if the property appraiser in that county has not stated that the taxpayer qualifies to transfer any assessment limitation difference, upon the taxpayer filing a petition to the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead property is located, the value adjustment board in that county shall, upon receiving the appeal, send a notice to the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located, which shall reconvene if it has already adjourned.

(b) Such notice operates as a petition in, and creates an appeal to, the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located of all issues surrounding the previous assessment differential for the taxpayer involved. However, the taxpayer may not petition to have the just, assessed, or taxable value of the previous homestead changed.

(c) The value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located shall set the petition for hearing and notify the taxpayer, the property appraiser in the county where the previous homestead was located, the property appraiser in the county where the new homestead is located, and the value adjustment board in that county, and shall hear the appeal. Such appeal shall be heard by an attorney special magistrate if the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located uses special magistrates. The taxpayer may attend such hearing and present evidence, but need not do so. The value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located shall issue a decision and send a copy of the decision to the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located.

(d) In hearing the appeal in the county where the new homestead is located, that value adjustment board shall consider the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located on the issues pertaining to the previous homestead and on the amount of any assessment reduction for which the taxpayer qualifies. The value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located may not hold its hearing until it has received the decision from the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located.

(e) In any circuit court proceeding to review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the new homestead is located, the court may also review the decision of the value adjustment board in the county where the previous homestead was located.

b. Proposed Change: Subsection 194.011(6), F.S., is amended, adding a new provision (a) and shifting the current law (a)-(e) to be (b)-(f). The new provision (a) states: "If the taxpayer does not agree with the amount of the assessment limitation difference for which the taxpayer qualifies as stated by the property appraiser, the taxpayer may appeal the amount of assessment limitation difference. The appeal must be filed as an appeal of the new homestead property to which the contested assessment limitation difference has been applied and must be filed in the tax year in which the assessment limitation difference is first applied to the new homestead property."

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

2022 Millage and Taxes Levied Report, 2022 Final Data Book published by Property Tax Oversight

Various Final Real Property Assessment Rolls, NAL data

Results of the Ad Valorem Estimating Conference, March 6, 2023

Federal Housing Finance Agency Florida Quarterly Housing Price Index

Discussion with Property Appraisers

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: VAB Appeal of Assessment Limitation Difference

Bill Number(s): HB 1131/SB474

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

The bill allows homesteaders that are porting a differential to appeal to the VAB of the county where their new homestead is. This is expected to allow the restrictions set forth in the old (b) to not apply, as those restrictions applied to the VAB in the county where the homesteader's prior homestead was located. As such, this is expected to allow taxpayers to petition to have the just, assessed, or taxable value of the previous homestead changed.

The total amount of homestead differential ported in 2022 was just over \$6.7 billion. Underlying this is 106,159 individual transactions. Of those, 32,659 had a differential amount ported from 2021, a single sale in 2021, and were able to be matched to the prior homestead on both the 2022 and 2021 rolls. This leaves 73,500 unknown parcels; that is, parcels that either did not match, had multiple sales in the prior year, or ported from a two to three year prior period. 80 percent port from the prior year and the analysis focuses on matching those.

For the high, each parcel has its portable differential calculated as if the just value of the prior homestead in 2021 was equal to the sale price of the home. For the middle, this is calculated as 85 percent of the sale price. For the low, this is calculated as 85 percent of the sale price and then further adjusted based on the month of the sale using the quarterly sales data to estimate January 1 value based on Federal Housing Finance Agency Florida specific data. The additional adjustment to the low is as follows:

Adjust to 1/1/2021 value if sold for \$100,000 in:			
<i>Jan - Mar 2021</i>	<i>Apr - June 2021</i>	<i>July - Sept 2021</i>	<i>Oct - Dec 2021</i>
\$100,000	\$93,875	\$87,395	\$82,701
100%	93.875%	87.395%	82.701%

Assessed values of the new homestead are calculated for 2022 based off of the new ported differential and taxable values are calculated based on those assessed values and the existing exemptions. The amount ported on the roll, the amount portable under the bill, and the changes in school and non-school taxable value are identified. It is assumed that individuals with a prior homestead with a 2021 just value that was higher than the sales price used in the scenario would not participate.

For the 73,500 unknown parcels, the taxable value to parcel ration for the matched parcels is used to estimate their impact to taxable value. This is then cohorted, has statewide aggregate millage rates applied, and is grown using the appropriate taxable value growth rates from the ad valorem conference. There is expected to be a time component to homesteaders becoming aware that this challenge is possible. As such we assume that 10 percent become aware in the first year, an additional 40 percent in the second year, and additional 40 percent in the third year, and an additional 5 percent in the final year. This assumes the action will be taken by only 95% of individuals. The bill goes into effect January 1, 2024, so the cash impact to Fiscal Year 2023-24 is zero. The sixth year estimate is used as the recurring.

It is worth noting that the impacts may be understated. Of the 106,159 parcels with any ported differential, only 4,287 of those identified a zero differential ported. It is entirely plausible that a property appraiser, in seeing that the prior homestead's just and assessed values were equal, may not identify the transaction as a homestead with a portable differential. 30 counties had zero properties listed as having zero differential ported. If a homesteader with a prior homestead but zero differential ported, however, were to challenge at the VAB to have their prior homestead's just value increased, they would have a portable amount on the subsequent year and, absent the language of section 2 of this bill, would owe some amount of backtaxes for the prior year. This amount of backtaxes owed would be negligible compared to the differential gained as the assessed value would only increase by less than or equal to the save our homes cap. The potential for this cannot be quantified, but would increase the magnitude of the impact. What can be quantified is that there are 106,159 parcels on the 2022 roll with a ported differential and there were 249,485 parcels that were homesteads in 2021 and sold in 2021.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Ad Valorem

Issue: VAB Appeal of Assessment Limitation Difference

Bill Number(s): HB 1131/SB474

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	\$0	\$(1,520.7 M)	\$0	\$(953.5 M)	\$0	\$(653.7 M)
2024-25	\$(47.4 M)	\$(1,520.7 M)	\$(29.7 M)	\$(953.5 M)	\$(20.4 M)	\$(653.7 M)
2025-26	\$(360.1 M)	\$(1,520.7 M)	\$(225.7 M)	\$(953.5 M)	\$(154.7 M)	\$(653.7 M)
2026-27	\$(898.1 M)	\$(1,520.7 M)	\$(563.0 M)	\$(953.5 M)	\$(385.9 M)	\$(653.7 M)
2027-28	\$(1,238.2 M)	\$(1,520.7 M)	\$(776.2 M)	\$(953.5 M)	\$(532.1 M)	\$(653.7 M)

Revenue Distribution: Ad Valorem

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the high, expecting the impact of the bill will at least reach that level.

	School		Non-School		Total Local/Other	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	(529.5)	0.0	(991.2)	0.0	(1,520.7)
2024-25	(22.1)	(529.5)	(25.3)	(991.2)	(47.4)	(1,520.7)
2025-26	(157.4)	(529.5)	(202.7)	(991.2)	(360.1)	(1,520.7)
2026-27	(376.0)	(529.5)	(522.2)	(991.2)	(898.1)	(1,520.7)
2027-28	(502.5)	(529.5)	(735.7)	(991.2)	(1,238.2)	(1,520.7)

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,520.7)	0.0	(1,520.7)
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(47.4)	(1,520.7)	(47.4)	(1,520.7)
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(360.1)	(1,520.7)	(360.1)	(1,520.7)
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(898.1)	(1,520.7)	(898.1)	(1,520.7)
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1,238.2)	(1,520.7)	(1,238.2)	(1,520.7)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	AV Conf	School TV	Non-School TV				
2	2023	12.03%	13.33%				
3	2024	3.32%	6.88%				
4	2025	6.67%	7.36%				
5	2026	6.16%	6.78%				
6	2027	5.52%	6.12%				
7	2028	5.39%	5.79%				
8							
9	2022 Statewide Aggregate						
10	School District	5.9581					
11	Non-School District	10.5827					
12							
13		2022 Ported Amount	Count	Matched			
14	Total	\$ 6,758,994,359	106,159	30.8%			
15							
16	IntraCounty Only?	0					
17							
18	Using 100% Sale Price	Count	Ported Amount on Roll	Ported Amount Under Bill	Decreased School Taxable Value of New Property	Decreased Non-School Taxable Value of New Property	
19	Participate: 100% Sale Price as Prior JV Increases Differential	31,197	\$ 1,993,463,128	\$ 5,357,299,797	(3,291,195,012)	(3,242,597,395)	
20	Do Not Participate: 100% Sale Price as Prior JV Decreases Differential	1,462	\$ 235,457,940	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
21	Unknown: Unmatched on Roll, Multiple Same-Year Sales of Prior Property, or Port from 2-3 Years Prior	73,500					
22	Estimate of Participation of Unknowns	70,210	\$ 4,001,780,645	\$ 10,754,519,778	\$ (7,406,927,138)	\$ (7,297,556,830)	
23	Estimate of Non-Participation of Unknowns	3,290	\$ 528,292,646	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
24							
25	Using 85% Sale Price	Count	Ported Amount on Roll	Ported Amount Under Bill	Decreased School Taxable Value of New Property	Decreased Non-School Taxable Value of New Property	
26	Participate: 85% Sale Price as Prior JV Increases Differential	29,465	\$ 1,843,150,673	\$ 3,944,234,124	(2,058,676,719)	(2,035,604,688)	
27	Do Not Participate: 85% Sale Price as Prior JV Decreases Differential	3,194	\$ 385,770,395	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
28	Unknown: Unmatched on Roll, Multiple Same-Year Sales of Prior Property, or Port from 2-3 Years Prior	73,500					
29	Estimate of Participation of Unknowns	66,312	\$ 3,612,496,717	\$ 7,730,530,679	\$ (4,633,109,980)	\$ (4,581,185,724)	
30	Estimate of Non-Participation of Unknowns	7,188	\$ 917,576,574	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
31							
32	Using 85% Sale Price and FHFA Reduction	Count	Ported Amount on Roll	Ported Amount Under Bill	Decreased School Taxable Value of New Property	Decreased Non-School Taxable Value of New Property	
33	Participate: 85% Sale Price as Prior JV Increases Differential	26,805	\$ 1,646,789,301	\$ 3,084,442,678	(1,408,858,696)	(1,396,960,976)	
34	Do Not Participate: 85% Sale Price as Prior JV Decreases Differential	5,854	\$ 582,131,767	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
35	Unknown: Unmatched on Roll, Multiple Same-Year Sales of Prior Property, or Port from 2-3 Years Prior	73,500					
36	Estimate of Participation of Unknowns	60,325	\$ 3,042,871,970	\$ 5,699,310,871	\$ (3,170,676,205)	\$ (3,143,900,050)	
37	Estimate of Non-Participation of Unknowns	13,175	\$ 1,487,201,321	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
38							
39	Assumptions Result in Impact:	High	Middle	Low			
40	2022 New Property School TV Decrease	\$ (10,698,122,151)	\$ (6,691,786,699)	\$ (4,579,534,901)			
41	2022 New Property Non-School TV Decrease	\$ (10,540,154,224)	\$ (6,616,790,412)	\$ (4,540,861,026)			
42							
43		School Impact - TV Share and Millage Applied			Non-School Impact - TV Share and Millage Applied		
44		High	Middle	Low	High	Middle	Low
45	2023	\$ (142,815,436)	\$ (89,332,541)	\$ (61,134,867)	\$ (252,822,273)	\$ (158,714,186)	\$ (108,919,735)
46	2024	\$ (221,341,539)	\$ (138,451,435)	\$ (94,749,461)	\$ (405,328,737)	\$ (254,453,137)	\$ (174,621,872)
47	2025	\$ (314,796,936)	\$ (196,908,758)	\$ (134,754,823)	\$ (580,192,692)	\$ (364,227,445)	\$ (249,955,962)
48	2026	\$ (417,726,286)	\$ (261,292,138)	\$ (178,815,691)	\$ (774,433,202)	\$ (486,165,769)	\$ (333,637,769)
49	2027	\$ (528,936,072)	\$ (330,855,016)	\$ (226,421,158)	\$ (986,205,613)	\$ (619,110,091)	\$ (424,872,591)
50	2028	\$ (557,419,580)	\$ (348,671,746)	\$ (238,614,066)	\$ (1,043,345,635)	\$ (654,980,871)	\$ (449,489,394)
51							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
52		Ramp in					
53	first year	10%					
54	second year	50%					
55	third year	90%					
56	Fourth/Maximum	95%					
57							
58	School Impact						
59		High		Middle		Low	
60		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
61	2023-24	\$0	\$(529.5 M)	\$0	\$(331.2 M)	\$0	\$(226.7 M)
62	2024-25	\$(22.1 M)	\$(529.5 M)	\$(13.8 M)	\$(331.2 M)	\$(9.5 M)	\$(226.7 M)
63	2025-26	\$(157.4 M)	\$(529.5 M)	\$(98.5 M)	\$(331.2 M)	\$(67.4 M)	\$(226.7 M)
64	2026-27	\$(376.0 M)	\$(529.5 M)	\$(235.2 M)	\$(331.2 M)	\$(160.9 M)	\$(226.7 M)
65	2027-28	\$(502.5 M)	\$(529.5 M)	\$(314.3 M)	\$(331.2 M)	\$(215.1 M)	\$(226.7 M)
66							
67	NonSchool Impact						
68		High		Middle		Low	
69		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
70	2023-24	\$0	\$(991.2 M)	\$0	\$(622.2 M)	\$0	\$(427.0 M)
71	2024-25	\$(25.3 M)	\$(991.2 M)	\$(15.9 M)	\$(622.2 M)	\$(10.9 M)	\$(427.0 M)
72	2025-26	\$(202.7 M)	\$(991.2 M)	\$(127.2 M)	\$(622.2 M)	\$(87.3 M)	\$(427.0 M)
73	2026-27	\$(522.2 M)	\$(991.2 M)	\$(327.8 M)	\$(622.2 M)	\$(225.0 M)	\$(427.0 M)
74	2027-28	\$(735.7 M)	\$(991.2 M)	\$(461.9 M)	\$(622.2 M)	\$(317.0 M)	\$(427.0 M)
75							
76	Total Impact						
77		High		Middle		Low	
78		Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
79	2023-24	\$0	\$(1,520.7 M)	\$0	\$(953.5 M)	\$0	\$(653.7 M)
80	2024-25	\$(47.4 M)	\$(1,520.7 M)	\$(29.7 M)	\$(953.5 M)	\$(20.4 M)	\$(653.7 M)
81	2025-26	\$(360.1 M)	\$(1,520.7 M)	\$(225.7 M)	\$(953.5 M)	\$(154.7 M)	\$(653.7 M)
82	2026-27	\$(898.1 M)	\$(1,520.7 M)	\$(563.0 M)	\$(953.5 M)	\$(385.9 M)	\$(653.7 M)
83	2027-28	\$(1,238.2 M)	\$(1,520.7 M)	\$(776.2 M)	\$(953.5 M)	\$(532.1 M)	\$(653.7 M)

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Section 65-67 professional sports franchises

Bill Number(s): HB 5

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Sections 9-10, 65-67

Sponsor(s): Representative Esposito

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. Current Law:

Section 9- states no new applications or certifications may be executed and no new awards may be made in relation to statutes being repealed. All certifications are rescinded except those certified and continue to meet criteria in effect before July 1, 2023

Section 10- removes 288.1162 from being cross referenced to professional sports franchises.

Section 65- s. 288.1162 F.S pertains to screening requirements for new or retained professional sports franchises seeking funding under 212.20.

Section 66- s. 288.11621 F.S., allows up to 10 certified applicants to receive funds provided under s. 212.20(6)(d)6.b. F.S. The certified applicants may use these funds for approved uses as specified in s. 288.11621(3) F.S.

Section 67- s. 288.11631 F.S., allows certified applicants to receive funds provided under s. 212.20(6)(d)6.e. F.S. The certified applicants may use these funds for approved uses as specified in s. 288.11631(3) F.S.

b. Proposed Change:

Section 65- Repeal 288.1162

Section 66- Repeal 28.11621

Section 67- Repeal 288.11631

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Department of Revenue Pro Sports Summary by Fiscal Year data

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

Section 65- s. 288.1162 F.S relates only to the requirements applicants have to receive funding under 212.20 and for that reason the impact is merely operational with no fiscal impact.

Section 66- Repealing 288.11621 would allow no new applicants for funding under 212.20. It was determined the only possible fiscal impact of this repeal would be if an entity was currently in the process of receiving funding under 212.20 and would no longer be able to due to repeal. Speaking internally as well as market research we were not able to find any instance of an entity currently looking into getting funding which results in a zero impact.

Section 67- Repealing 288.11631 would allow no new applicants for funding under 212.20. It was determined the only possible fiscal impact of this repeal would be if an entity was currently in the process of receiving funding under 212.20 and would no longer be able to due to repeal. Speaking internally as well as market research we were not able to find any instance of an entity currently looking into getting funding which results in a zero impact.

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Section 65-67 professional sports franchises

Bill Number(s): HB 5

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			\$0.0	\$0.0		
2024-25			\$0.0	\$0.0		
2025-26			\$0.0	\$0.0		
2026-27			\$0.0	\$0.0		
2027-28			\$0.0	\$0.0		

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REVENUE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE

Revenue Source: Sales and Use Tax

Issue: Motorsports Complexes

Bill Number(s): CS/HB5

☐ **Entire Bill**

☒ **Partial Bill:** Section 69

Sponsor(s): Representative Esposito

Month/Year Impact Begins: July 1, 2023

Date(s) Conference Reviewed: March 24, 2023

Section 1: Narrative

a. **Current Law:** s. 288.1171 F.S., lays out qualifications for motorsports entertainment complex applicants as well as lists what they may use funds provided for according to s. 218.64(3)

b. **Proposed Change:** The proposed language repeals s. 288.1171 F.S.

Section 2: Description of Data and Sources

Department of Revenue Pro Sports Summary by Fiscal Year data

Market Research

Section 3: Methodology (Include Assumptions and Attach Details)

s. 288.1171 defines terms as well as lays out qualifications for motorsports entertainment complexes to receive local option funding. The only situation we saw a potential impact was if an entity was in the qualification process and would no longer get funding due to repeal. Speaking internally as well as market research we found no instances of an entity currently trying to be qualified which results in a zero impact.

Section 4: Proposed Fiscal Impact

	High		Middle		Low	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24			\$0.0	\$0.0		
2024-25			\$0.0	\$0.0		
2025-26			\$0.0	\$0.0		
2026-27			\$0.0	\$0.0		
2027-28			\$0.0	\$0.0		

Revenue Distribution: Sales and Use Tax

Section 5: Consensus Estimate (Adopted: 03/24/2023): The Conference adopted the proposed estimate.

	GR		Trust		Local/Other		Total	
	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring	Cash	Recurring
2023-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024-25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2025-26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2026-27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2027-28	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0